

# Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXXI. NO. 65.

HONOLULU, H. I.: FRIDAY, AUGUST 14, 1896.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 1785.

## Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

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## RUNAWAY BRIDE

### AND THE VILLIAN.

Two Cases so Much Alike That They May be One.

### CHINESE GIRL LEAVES HOME.

Supposed to Have Come Here—Port Surveyor Stratemeyer Makes an Investigation—Three Actors and One Girl Released Under Bonds.

There has been much gossip among Chinese society on Washington and Stockton street, San Francisco, recently over the mysterious disappearance of the pretty wife of a Chinaman employed in a foundry in Berkeley. About the same time the wife left, a mongolian, who had covered himself with histrionic fame in a Jackson street all-night theatre, quietly rolled his queue and stole away to Elysian fields without leaving his address.

The San Francisco Chronicle devoted much space to the affair and stated that the matter had been taken in hand by the Six Companies and that an emissary of that organization had been dispatched here to find the woman and "shanghai" her on a vessel bound for China where the friends of the bereaved husband would proceed to separate her head from her body with neatness and dispatch.

Since the arrival of the China reporter for the Advertiser has been on a still hunt for the heavy man in the theatre who would presume to so far breathe in the character of the stage villain as to carry it with him to the home of his next friend and lure his wife from her happy surroundings. (Red fire and slow music.) In pursuing his investigation the reporter found that there has been recently added to the cast at one of the local Chinese playhouses three individuals whose physiognomies, collectively and individually, would contribute as much toward scaring away the "Woman in Black" as the entire police force. To ascertain their pedigrees, previous condition of servitude present place or places of residence and social relations was but the work of a moment and in a few days he learned that the three individuals accompanied by a young and beautiful Chinese girl garbed in European clothing arrived here on the Mariposa of July 21. There had been a difficulty in bringing the lady into the country on account of a difference between hers and the statement made by her reputed better half.

With this information in his hat hand the reporter called at the Custom House and learned that when the Mariposa arrived Tom Cooke, the boarding officer, reported three Chinese male and one female passengers were in the steerage and there was something about the actions of the woman that needed investigating. Port Surveyor Stratemeyer, who loves an investigation better than anything he can think of, walked up the gang plank and waded in.

He found the girl, eminently pretty and garbed in the latest North-of-Market street gowns, puffed sleeves and all that sort of thing, waiting to meet some one in authority. She found her ideal in George and promptly informed him that she had fifty "all right, all right." This was a little further along than the point where George wanted to begin, so he told her to huff.

The girl was on the purse's report as "Miss Tie," ticket 6940, and was registered as having deposited \$50 at the office of Spreckels & Co. The port surveyor was visibly impressed with the girl's appearance, and questioned her closely about herself. She said she was born in the interior of California, and when quite young her parents died and she went to San Francisco to learn dressmaking and plain sewing. She resided in the fashionable Chinese quarter and in the evening after she returned from her labors she would, in a moment of loneliness, sigh for amusement, and fate led her to the play house. Ah Chew was a leading actor there and she "got stuck on him." Eleven months ago, after a blissful courtship, they were married by a Chinese clergyman.

The tale seemed as straight as Othello's, so George took Ah Chew to one side and in a stage whisper asked him "where he was at. Ah knew his lines all right and wanted to go on at the same pace the girl started out on, but was stopped. His story agreed with the girl's except as to location of residence, so it was decided to hold the parties on the steamer until next day. The steamer steward undertook to look after them and volunteered the information that the girl had been brought on the steamer at San Francisco by a white woman and placed in his charge. When the steamer was out at sea she told him that she was the wife of Ah Chew, the actor. She was away from the actor during the voyage, and explained the fact by saying that she liked European clothing, while the brilliant actor preferred those of his country.

The next day the three men, Ah Chew, Ah Bow and Ng Man, with Miss Tie, were marched to the custom house and again questioned by Mr. Stratemeyer and afterwards by Deputy Collector McStocker. The result was the same, and then an interpreter was called in. He gave it as his opinion that the girl had been purchased by the actor from the proprietor of a disreputable house, and by him turned over to the mission, and when the latter decided to come here she was sent with him. This was merely his opinion and he was not prepared to vouch for it. After a most thorough investigation it was decided to release them all on bonds. These were furnished and the quartette departed.

When the China arrived the interpreter presented himself to the port surveyor and asked to be allowed on the wharf, as he had received advice that an agent of the Six Companies had come down to get the girl and take her to her husband in California. The agent, however, was not on the steamer, and as the interpreter passed out he remarked that he would surely be on the Belgic.

Whether this girl is the Wong Gee spoken of by the Chronicle as having left her Berkeley husband has not been found out, but the circumstances of the case are at least similar.

### ON THE BEACH.

I sit alone in foam and spray,  
Wave after wave  
Breaks on the rocks which, stern and gray,  
Shoulder the broken tide away,  
Or murmurs hoarse and strong through mossy cleft and cave.

What heed I of the dusty land  
And noisy town?  
I see the mighty deep expand  
From its white line of glimmering sand  
To where the blue of heaven on blue waves shuts down.

In listless quietude of mind  
I yield to all  
The change of cloud and wave and wind;  
And passive on the flood reclined,  
I wander with the waves, and with them rise and fall.

But look, thou dreamer: Wave and shore  
In shadow lie,  
The night wind warns me back once more  
To where, my native hilltops o'er,  
Bend like an arch of fire the glowing sunset sky.

So then, beach, bluff and wave, farewell!  
No token stone nor glittering shell  
I bear with me,  
But long and oft shall memory tell  
Of this brief, thoughtful hour of musing by the sea.

—John Greenleaf Whittier.

### STRIKE AVERTED.

Deputy Marshal Hitchcock and Doyle Return From Kauai.

Deputy Marshal H. R. Hitchcock and Japanese Interpreter C. A. Doyle returned from Kauai on the steamer James Makee yesterday afternoon, after a day in Lihue making investigation into the recent trouble with the Japanese laborers on the plantation at that place. They brought reports of a general atmosphere of peace at Lihue plantation, and that upon their arrival in the place there was really nothing for them to do. The arrest of the four leaders in the conspiracy to create a general strike had cast a damper on the remaining restless spirits, who were all willing to go back to work again, and who seemed glad that no trouble had occurred.

Three of the leaders were released from connection with the plantation, after having sworn before a notary public never to set foot on the Garden Isle again. These were among the passengers on the James Makee yesterday.

### ONE HUNDRED MILES AN HOUR.

The annual report of the Massachusetts Railroad Commission does not give much aid or comfort to the people who are advocating the running of railroad trains at 100 miles an hour speed. In discussing the claims made that electricity renders that speed practical the report says:

"With respect to speed, extraordinary claims are made by those interested in the development of electrical traction; but there is no question that the steam locomotive is fully capable of developing as high a speed as it is desirable or prudent to use. A railroad speed of 100 miles or more an hour is, for the present purpose, a matter of merely curious speculation. It cannot be shown that there is enough traffic demanding this speed to pay the excessive expense of operating, even if with present methods of construction and equipment it were otherwise at all practicable. Before any such speed is seriously thought of there must be radical improvements in safety appliances, as, for example, in brakes and in signals. Whatever the proposed rate of speed, the question of signals becomes at once of importance, since, with the adoption of electricity, all systems of electric signaling which depend upon the use of the rail circuit must be modified or abandoned.

Not only have spurious gems been detected by the Roentgen rays, but Dr. Ferdinand Ranzerv reports having successfully sought their aid for bringing to light mineral adulterations of saffron. Of four specimens examined, only one proved to be pure, the others containing a large proportion of barium sulphate, with other substances in the case of two.

## CORNWELL-WALKER

### NUPTIALS TUESDAY.

Society Wedding at the English Cathedral.

### A VERY HANDSOME BRIDE.

Decorations at the Church—Some of the Persons Present—The Bride's Costume a Dream—Quiet Reception at the Walker Home, Nuanu.

John S. Walker and Miss Blanche Adele Cornwell are married. And a prettier wedding has not been witnessed in Honolulu for a long time. There was

and family, Senhor A. de Souza Canavarro, the Misses Ward, Juanita Hasinger, H. M. Whitney, Jr., Mrs. C. O. Berger and family, Miss Annie Holmes, the Misses Robertson, Chas. K. Hyde, W. H. Coney, Nellie Kitchen, Clarence Macfarlane, Mrs. Paul Neumann, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Dimond, T. M. Starkey, Mons. Vizzavona, Frank McIntyre and sisters, W. C. Wilder and wife, W. C. Wilder, Jr., Cecil Brown and about two hundred.

The bride is the eldest daughter of Major W. H. Cornwell and is considered one of the handsomest of Honolulu's fair daughters. She is a girl of rare accomplishments and fascinating manners. Since her advent in society Miss Cornwell has been a leader in the ultra-fashionable set and has won distinction as a conversationalist and by her charming manners. Her engagement to Mr. Walker dates back several years.

John S. Walker is the eldest son of the late John S. Walker, who was president of the last Legislature during the Monarchy, besides being many times a member of the cabinet. Mr. Walker is engaged in the insurance business on Fort street, having succeeded his father at the time of his death. He is quite young but a man of fine appearance and elegant physique. Like his wife he has ever been a social favorite in

## PROF. DRESSLAR

### IS IN ATTENDANCE.

Introduced to Pupils at Summer School, Tuesday.

### FEW WORDS ON CHILD STUDY.

Inspector Townsend's Remarks—Prof. Scott Tolls of the Greeks—Interesting Lecture on Geology by Dr. Lyons—Reception to Prof. Dresslar.

The morning passed without any sensation other than the introduction of Prof. Dresslar, who, in fitting words, told how glad he is to be with school.



BLANCHE ADELE CORNWELL AND JOHN S. WALKER, Married at St. Andrew's Cathedral by His Lordship, Bishop Willis, Last Night.

no grand hurrah or clanging of bells, the entire affair being conducted in a semi-quiet manner, owing to the recent death of the bride's grandmother.

The ceremony took place in St. Andrew's Church last night, His Lordship Bishop Willis officiating. The church was filled with invited guests long before the time announced for the wedding. Every place was occupied and standing room was at a premium to the "unexpected" who crowded around the doors, anxious for a view of the bride.

A few minutes before eight, the bishop, gowned in white, entered the auditorium and took his place at the side of the altar, on the right. Then the mother and sisters of the groom came up the aisle, attended by the ushers, Dr. Grossman, Dr. Cooper, Dr. Murray and Frank Armstrong. Promptly at eight o'clock the groom, accompanied by J. O. Carter as best man, entered the church from the vestry and took their places in the aisle and awaited the arrival of the bride. A moment later the audience rose as the bridal party entered. Willis Cornwell, Kate Cornwell and Miss Walker preceded, taking their places on the right and left of the aisle, the bride leaning upon the arm of her father. As the party entered the church Wray Taylor rendered Mendelssohn's Wedding March. At the altar steps the groom met the bride, and the bishop advanced and performed the ceremony, during which Mr. Taylor played in low tones Schubert's Serenade on the organ.

At the close of the ceremony the party retired to the vestry and entered their names upon the register. Returning ten minutes later, they passed out of the church by the main aisle as the organ pealed forth the Bridal March from Lohengrin.

The bride's dress was of white satin, on train, cut high in the neck and with an extremely high collar, opened slightly to the waist; at the back of the arm were three small rosettes of white bride's veiling. The front of the bodice was trimmed with real old lace. It would be a dream to the mind of the average bride, and was especially becoming to Miss Cornwell.

The church was handsomely decorated with palms and mallee, the latter hanging in festoons from the pillar caps. At the altar steps, extending clear across the church, was a bank of ferns, broken only by an occasional palm. The passage way to the vestry was lined on either side with tall palms, forming a veritable arch under which the party walked going to the vestry.

Among those in the church in addition to the relatives of the bride and groom were Minister and Mrs. Henry E. Cooper, Minister and Mrs. S. M. Damon, Hon. and Mrs. W. G. Irwin, Mrs. J. O. Carter, Mrs. George Herbert, Judge Widemann and family, F. Lanz, George H. Paris and wife, Mr. and Mrs. M. Louisson, Mrs. C. O. Berger, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Gray, Mr. and Mrs. C. V. E. Forster, Col. G. W. Macfarlane and wife, E. C. Macfarlane, Samuel Parker

Honolulu. He was educated at Punahou, finishing at a college in California. Invitations were sent out to a limited number of relatives and near friends of the family of the bride and groom to the reception which followed immediately after the wedding and which was held at the residence of the mother, Nuanu valley.

Around the grounds, veranda and in the reception room added incandescent lights helped to increase the splendor of the occasion. Suspended from the veranda at the entrance to the house were two mammoth Hawaiian flags, and just inside the broad hall were a number of potted palms and maiden hair. At the end of the hall and to the left of the grand staircase were pots of palms arranged so as to make a bank and give the hall the appearance of a conservatory.

The reception by the happy couple was in the parlor to the right of the hall. The decorations in this room were in smilax, golden shower and "Bride of the Garden" yellow and mammoth white roses. The corner occupied by the bridal couple was festooned overhead with alternate bunches of smilax and golden shower, while behind them was a perfect bank of roses. A number of floral pieces, gifts to the bride, were also in this room. These together with the smilax and roses were brought down on the Australia especially for the wedding. The decorations were placed by Mrs. C. O. Berger, Miss Helen Parker, Sadie Carter, Annie Holmes and the Misses Robertson.

The two rooms at the left of the hall were utilized for the refreshments and were set with small tea tables; the bride cake occupying a larger one in a corner of one of the rooms.

The gifts were the most elaborate seen here in years and comprised articles of great value from local friends as well as from the United States and Europe.

### Fashions in Calling Cards.

The Roman or black letter is becoming more popular as the style of engraving for visiting card plates, while the fashionably thin card of two sheet quality is eminently proper. Cards for both men and women are considerably smaller, and the script engraving is finer in consequence, following more closely the English style than the Parisian, which is large and with flourishes. The block or Roman letter plate is very English, and with those affecting London styles it finds great favor. The price more than doubles that of script engraving. Ladies use the block style now on their cards for teas and receptions, as it admits of the necessary engraving of days within a smaller space than the script and enables a smaller card being used.—Ladies' Home Journal.

A man has no more right to say an unkind thing than to act one; no more right to say a rude thing to another than to knock him down.—Dr. Samuel Johnson.

Extremely good work is being done by the teachers of the various classes, but little occurs except the routine work. The first class in geography is still busy with mathematical geography, getting thoroughly grounded in latitude and longitude, great and small circles, etc. The English class is learning to drill pupils thoroughly in the everyday methods of English speech, e. g., singular and plural, use of pronouns, the s of the third person singular. Difficult and poetical constructions in grammar, development method in geometry, transitions in tonic-sol-fa, factoring in algebra, indicate the scope and state of the various classes.

Before one o'clock the reception room was full of those who wished to hear Dr. Dresslar for the first time. The sliding doors were opened to the music room and both rooms were full when he began. His first talk was as follows:

"Modern education aims at building good characters. We must first know, then, what are good characters. If we as teachers want to reach results we must know what we are trying to do. Otherwise we will certainly botch. What is character? First, it means nobleness of purpose; second, it is marked by ability to do good things without doing them, we lack in character. Third, it is marked by willingness to do good things.

"Many things are out of the reach of money. But 'do unto others as you would that they should do unto you' is within the reach of everyone. Fourth, a sincere appreciation of truth. Sometimes we make a bridge from the child's wrong answer to the right one. It is prompted by sympathy, but it is wrong. We must cultivate an earnest desire for truth, a love for the truth. Fifth, unselfishness. We are selfish from childhood. A child is a selfish being. That is natural. But it is ours to lead them out of that selfishness into a purer, higher, nobler life. These are not all, but they seem to me the most important elements in strong character.

"Now, if you were going to build a house you'd make your plans. It is harder to build character. Make your plans, therefore, for your teaching work. Write out the elements of noble character carefully and then make your plans to cultivate these elements.

"On the other hand, you can't educate a child; it educates itself. You can only furnish the conditions. That teacher helps her pupils most who helps them help themselves.

"I'm going to ask you to work with me. Here I am in a strange city. How am I going to find out anything? If I had no hands, nor eyes, nor ears, nor nose I could learn nothing, could I? How, then, do we learn. Suppose we try. Here's a pencil. Take your note book and write all you can see about it. Read your list. Color, yes; size, length and form. Now take your own pencil and see what you can learn of it by feeling. This seems to be more difficult, as so many more things were to be discovered in this way. The list was







## WILLIAMS, DIMOND'S CIRCULAR LETTER.

Politics Control Affairs in the  
United States.

### KONA COFFEE GOES DOWN.

More Sugar in Four Large Ports Than  
at Same Time Last Year—Advance in  
Price of Hawaiian Rice—Sugar Is All  
Right—The California Beet Crop.

**SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 3.**—Sugar—Prices of Refined in the local market and for export have further declined during the month and reductions in price were made by the Refinery on July 18th, and again on July 27th. Since the 27th ult. there has been no change, and we quote list of prices of the Western Sugar Refining Co., for California, Oregon and Washington today, as follows:

Cube and Crushed, 57-58c; Powdered, 53-54c; Dry Granulated, 43-44c; Confectioners' A, 43-44c; Magnolia A, 43-44c; Extra C, 41-42c; Golden C, 41-42c.

These prices are subject to rebate of 1-8c per lb. at the end of each quarter. Price in bond for export to the Hawaiian Islands was reduced on the 18th ult. to 43-44c and on the 27th ult. to 41-42c for Granulated. The demand for Refined during the month has not been very active, but considerable purchases have recently been made here by jobbers, owing to the advance in Refined in New York to 44c on the 29th ult. and to 45c on the 31st ult. for Granulated, less the usual discount, evidently expecting that the Refinery here would follow advances in New York as they have formerly done; but thus far no advance has taken place here.

The recent arrivals of Hong Kong Refined have been large, and it is understood that the cost price for Granulated laid down here, duty paid, is about 49c; and since the price of this sugar is 1-8c per lb. below the Refinery list price, or at the present writing 45-46c net, the loss on the importations may be considerable, which possibly accounts for no advance by the Refinery at this time.

Prospects for the Beet crop throughout the State are very encouraging in most sections. The Chino Factory has already started up and Watsonville and Alvarado will follow shortly.

Basis—Remained unchanged at 31-32c net until July 20th when it declined to 31-16c net and continued at this figure until July 31st, when it again advanced to 31-18c net. The only transactions reported in New York during the month are as follows:

July 13th, spot 1500 bags at 33-34c; 14th, spot 3000 bags at 33-34c; 20th, distant arrival 7500 bags at 33-16c; 27th, spot 7500 bags at 33-16c, and 31st to arrive, 2000 bags at 33-34c.

**Eastern & Foreign Markets.**—The general condition of the sugar markets both in this country and Europe shows some improvement the past few days, which is noticeable by an advance in values of 1-16c to 1-18c in cane sugars in New York, and an advance in Beet sugar in London from 9s 21-4d, the lowest quotation during the month. July 24th, to 9s 81-4d on August 1st.

The business in New York has been limited during the month and at one time 31-4c for 96 deg. test Centrifugals was the best offer obtainable, but no transactions have been reported at less than 35-16c for this grade. Price of Muscovados has ruled at 27-8c and Molasses sugars at 25-8c for 89 deg. test. We give London quotations for Beet 88 deg. f. o. b. Hamburg since July 10th, as follows:

July 11th, 9s 101-2d; 14th, 9s 9d; 16th, 9s 101-2d; 17th, 9s 9d; 18th, 9s 6d; 20th, 9s 51-4d; 21st, 9s 41-4d; 22nd, 9s 3d; 24th, 9s 21-4d; 25th, 9s 32-4d; 27th, 9s 51-4d; 28th, 9s 3d; 29th, 9s 33-4d; 30th, 9s 41-2d; 31st, 9s 6d, and August 1st, 9s 81-4d.

C. Czarnikow, London, in their latest circular of July 16th, report as follows regarding sugar: The market has been somewhat disturbed by financial difficulties which have been followed by a further decline of 3d for Beet, of which drop 1-2 has since been recovered. Meanwhile, sales are not pressed and though it is difficult to express a decided opinion as to the future, it is evident that the wants of consumers will lead to at least renewed activity before long. The statistical position for the next few months is likely to improve, notwithstanding that so far the visible supplies are still large, but it seems that this position is, to a not inconsiderable extent, already discounted in prices now ruling.

In the United States stocks have again increased, while in Hamburg they show a decrease, the general position thus remaining almost unchanged. It is noteworthy that supplies in the hands of the American Refineries as well as of the trade, are quite insignificant and the former are melting their purchases as fast as they arrive.

Fresh cable news from Java confirms absolutely a deficiency of at least 10 per cent. of the present crop. The canes are reported as unusually short, and the grinding is expected to be finished by the middle of October.

Cuban advices describe the situation in the Island as unsatisfactory as ever. Our latest mail advices from New York of July 25th, state that while market for Raw sugar does not show any especially interesting or strikingly new features, there appears to be a steady tone which holds prices up to the old range. There does not seem to be any pressure to sell and the principal importers continue to show confidence in the future of the market, and they are therefore not disposed to part with their holdings at present basis of values.

In Refined there has been a moderate fair demand, but the business lacks snap and energy, most of the orders

being for small and assorted lots. There is nothing particularly new in the situation, buyers and sellers awaiting the course of the European market, and the immediate future is by no means encouraging, considering the disturbances of the European trade and the uncertainty of our own political situation.

London Cable, of July 28th, quotes Java No. 15 D. S., at 11s 6d; Fair Refining, 10s; Beet, July, 9s 3d; August, 9s 3d; First Marks German Granulated, 11s 3d, f. o. b. Hamburg, equal to 3.78c net cash delivered New York, duty paid.

Messrs. Willett & Gray, under date of July 23rd, give the total stock of sugar in four ports U. S., 233,163 tons against 271,149 tons same time last year; stock in six principal ports of Cuba, by cable same date, 56,552 tons against 271,149 tons last year; total stock in all the principal countries, 1,629,115 tons against 1,978,283 tons same time last year. Alofts to the United States from all countries, estimated at 75,000 tons.

**RICE.**—Hawaiian: The local market is in good condition and with light receipts and fair demand, price has advanced to 31-2c, 60 days. The New Orleans market is bare of Raws similar to Hawaiian, and price of Island will doubtless further advance as holdings of Louisiana locally are fast disappearing.

**Japan.**—No receipts, values are higher in Japan and price locally has advanced to 3.85c, duty paid.

**Kona Coffee.**—Markets everywhere still tend downward and business is practically at a stand-still. It is recognized on all sides that a lower basis for values will have to be accepted whenever the situation is sufficiently cleared to warrant buyers in again entering the market.

Kona Coffee has of course been depressed in sympathy with all other varieties, and last sales were with difficulty made at 19c for very small parcels of good quality. There are no buyers to-day at above 181-2c, but at this figure probably business of some consequence could be done.

Flour—G. G. Ex. Family 3.50; El Dorado 2.65 bbl. f. o. b. Crown 3.45 per bbl. f. o. b.

Wheat—Ordinary 16.00; Choice 17.50 per ton f. o. b.

Barley—No. 1 Feed 721-2c per ctl. f. o. b. Grd. or Rld. 15.00 per ton f. o. b.

Oats—Fair 871-2c; Choice 921-2c at 971-2c per ctl. f. o. b.

Wheat—Chicken 95 c at 971-2c; Milling 1.021-2 at 1.071-2 per ctl. f. o. b.

Corn—N. Y. 1.021-2 at 1.05 per ctl. f. o. b.

Hay—Wheat Comp. \$10. Large bales \$11 per ton f. o. b. Oat Comp. \$8.30. Large bales \$9.50 per ton f. o. b.

Lime—90c at \$1 per bbl.

Freights—There has been a little better feeling in the market the past two weeks, several iron ships having been closed at 26s 3d net, U. K., H. A. or D., for small handy size, the same rate is 3d off direct, for larger size vessels.

The wheat crop still continues looking well, and it is now estimated that we shall have from 700,000 to 750,000 tons for export.

Exchange on London 60 days, \$1.86 3-4 to \$1.87; sight, \$1.88. New York regular, nominal. Telegraphic, nominal.

**SUPPLEMENTARY.**

Latest Sugar Report—Our telegram from New York received this P. M. quotes no sales of Centrifugals, buyers being ready to pay 33-34c for 96 deg. test while sellers are holding at 31-2c. Many holders unwilling to sell spot goods except at an advance. Granulated unchanged. All indications point to no important change in Raws until after the election.

No quotations of Beet from London on account of holiday there. London market looks steady and firm for the present. No news regarding crops.

Trust Certificates, common, 103 5-8; preferred, 971-2.

WILLIAMS, DIMOND & CO.

### PAUL NEUMANN'S MISSION.

Going to Guatemala in Interests of  
Hawaiian Trade.

Detained in San Francisco by Temporary  
Illness—Backed by Business Men.

Paul Neumann, who was Attorney General of Hawaii under King Kalakaua, and who since the death of that monarch has been the legal adviser of the Queen, was a passenger on the steamer Monowai, which arrived yesterday from Honolulu, says the Chronicle of Aug. 1. He was taken ill on the steamer while en route to San Francisco, and immediately upon his arrival yesterday he summoned Dr. Morse and placed himself under the care of that physician. The distinguished lawyer and adviser to the Queen is now a patient at the Palace Hotel, and his illness is of such a nature that he will be kept confined to his bed for some days to come. Mr. Neumann has been in feeble health for some time past. His physicians in Honolulu insist that he is troubled with diabetes, but he prefers to believe that his ailment is in the nature of a slight stomach trouble.

Edmond Neumann, a druggist on California street, who is a brother of the Honolulu lawyer, was present at the patient's bedside all day yesterday. He says that his brother's trip to San Francisco was made at a few months' absence from the tropical climate of the Hawaiian Islands will prove beneficial to his brother's health.

Paul Neumann will go from here to Guatemala as soon as his health will permit him to undertake the journey. He says that he has not come here solely for his health. He has been advised that a steamer line may be started to run between Guatemala and the Orient, and he intends visiting Guatemala to induce the promoters of the enterprise to run their steamers into Honolulu. In this, it is said, he is backed by certain large business interests in Honolulu.

### CAPT. GOOD DISMISSED.

Found Guilty on Amended Charges  
By the Court.

Not Guilty on Third Count—Guilty  
Without Criminality on Others.  
Missing Slight Charge.

The findings of the court martial, approved by Minister Cooper and reviewed by President Dole, were handed down yesterday, and shortly afterward read to Captain Good. Afterwards the officers and men of Companies E and F were drawn up in line and the findings read to them by Colonel McLean.

The court having maturely considered the evidence adduced, found the accused, Capt. John Good, Company E, First Regiment, N. G. H., as follows:

Of the first specification, guilty, without criminality.

Of the second specification, guilty, without criminality.

Of the third specification, not guilty.

Of the fourth specification, guilty.

Of the fifth specification, guilty, without criminality.

Of the sixth specification, guilty in part, guilty except as to the words "did" in the second line, "cause the" in the fourth line, and "cause such charge to be" in the sixth and seventh lines, which are not proved; and the court substitutes for the word "did" the word "was," for the words "cause the" the words "accessory to a," for the words "cause such charge to be" the words "which charge was." Of the sixth specification as above amended, guilty.

In this the court inferred that the prisoner had knowledge of the fact, and thereby became an accessory.

Of the seventh specification, guilty in part, guilty except as to the words "did" in the second line, "cause the" in the fifth line, "cause such charge to be" in the seventh and eighth lines, which are not proved; and the court substitutes for the word "did" the word "was," for the words "cause the" the words "accessory to a," for the words "cause such charge to be" the words "which charge was." Of the seventh specification as above amended, guilty.

Of the amended charge, guilty.

The court thereupon sentenced the accused, Captain John Good, Company E, First Regiment, N. G. H., "to be dishonorably discharged from the service."

The proceedings, findings and sentence of the general court martial in the foregoing case of Capt. John Good, Company E, First Regiment, N. G. H., having been approved by me, were submitted to the President of the Republic of Hawaii for review, and returned to me with his approval.

H. E. COOPER,  
Minister of Foreign Affairs.

By 4 p. m. the Captain had turned over all the company property and left the grounds. He went down town immediately and enjoyed the society of his friends.

**DEATH OF "MOTHER" COOKE.**

Expired Tuesday After Short Illness—An Early Missionary.

The ranks of the early Christian workers in Hawaii have again been broken by the grim reaper. Mrs. Juliette Montague Cooke, affectionately known in the community as "Mother" Cooke, passed away at 3:30 Tuesday after an illness of some two weeks. For the past five years Mrs. Cooke has been practically an invalid, but notwithstanding this, her death came suddenly and unexpectedly to the community.

Mrs. Cooke was born March 12, 1812, in Sunderland, Mass., where she spent the early part of her life. On November 21, 1836, she married Amos Starr Cooke at Danbury, Conn., and on the 14th of December following the bride and groom set out on the bark "Mary Frazier" for the Hawaiian Islands.

They came to this country under the auspices of the American Board, and in their company were thirty-two missionaries who came out to reinforce the Christian workers in this country. The "Mary Frazier" arrived in Honolulu April 10, 1837. On the 8th of June of the same year Mr. and Mrs. Cooke began teaching in a school organized for the instruction of the children of the royal families. They continued in this work for twelve years. In 1850 they moved to the house on King street near Kawaiahaeo Church, which has since been known as the Cooke homestead.

During her active days in the Islands "Mother" Cooke was constantly at work among the native population, striving to uplift and enlighten. She attended the native families in times of sickness, and did much to assist them in their homes. With increasing years she was obliged to withdraw from the field of activity, but her interest in the general Christian work was never falling.

The children now living are Charles M. Cooke, A. Frank Cooke, Mrs. M. A. Turner and Mrs. J. B. Atherton of Honolulu and Mrs. S. T. Alexander of Oakland. There are twenty-two grandchildren and five great-grandchildren.

**Kau Notes.**

In a letter from Pahala which arrived by the W. G. Hall yesterday afternoon the following was contained:

"We are having extremely hot weather here. Pahala has not been grinding for over ten days on account of the lack of water, and it looks very much as if it will be some time before any work can be done, as there is no indication of rain."

"Honuapo and Hilea mills are grinding and will have nearly a full load for the Hall."

"A light shock of earthquake was felt here at 7 o'clock on the evening of Wednesday, August 5th."

"T. C. Willis and daughter will visit Honolulu by the Hall."

Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy always affords prompt relief. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Agents for H. I.

## FOR BEAUTIFUL HAIR

Ayer's Hair Vigor

RESTORES COLOR,  
PROMOTES  
Luxuriant Growth,

Keeps the scalp cool, moist, healthy, and free from dandruff. It is the best dressing in the world, and is perfectly harmless. Those desiring to retain the youthful appearance of the hair to an advanced period of life should use

Ayer's Hair Vigor.

Gold Medals at the World's Great Expositions.

Beware of cheap imitations. The name Ayer is prominent on the wrapper, and is blown in the glass of each bottle.

AGENTS FOR HAWAIIAN ISLANDS:

HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY

Limited.

What Is  
PURIFINE?

It is the new disinfectant which has superseded all other disinfectants, being a scientific compound, having no odor, yet possessing the qualities of a powerful disinfectant.

The automatic distributor should be placed in every house in Honolulu where odors and germs of disease exist. They are placed free of charge, taken care of and kept working day and night for \$1.00 per month. It's an innovation, but on scientific principles, and appeals to everyone of common sense. The idea is this: The distributor drops two drops a minute, day and night. Foul odors are killed, yet no disagreeable smell of carbolic acid or crude disinfectants takes its place. You don't know that a powerful disinfectant is being used if you judge by the lack of odor. But it's doing the duty—doing it well. Can we show you the "Ideal Automatic Distributor?" Our Mr. Washburn will call, if you'll telephone to

THE WORLD'S DISINFECTANT  
TRADE MARK  
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ANTISEPTIC  
EFFECTIVE  
EASILY APPLIED

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HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY

Limited.

## E. O. Hall & Son

Limited.

Have Just Received from New York and England a fine lot of

**NEW GOODS**

Among them you will find:

CUT and GALVANIZED NAILS and SPIKES, WIRE NAILS, COPPER RIVETS and BURS, HAY CUTTERS, HAY FORKS, CYLINDER CHURNS, SHOVELS and SPADES, CAST STEEL, BAR IRON, GALV'D SHEET IRON, GALV'D BUCKETS and TUBS, CART AXLES, DOOR LOCKS, HANDLED AXES and HATCHETS, IRON and BRASS SCREWS (3000 gross, assorted), COFFEE MILLS, CORN MILLS, BLACK RIVETS, HINGES, LAWN MOWERS, HORSE SHOES and HORSE NAILS, MOPS, BROOMS, PADLOCKS, CROWBARS, CARRIAGE SPRINGS, SCALES, SAND PAPER, WRAPPING PAPER, WHEEL BARROWS, TRUCKS, 3000 YDS. SAIL DUCK, IRON WASHERS, IRON NUTS, CASES BENZINE, TURPENTINE, GALV'D PIPE, 1/2 in. to 2 in., MANILA and SISAL ROPE—All sizes, IRON and STEEL WIRE ROPE, up to 2 in., 2000 lbs. COTTON FISH LINES, CARD MATCHES, BLOCK MATCHES

SHIP CHANDLERY,

GUNS and AMMUNITION of all kinds.

**Success Water Filters:**

The best in the market, and a thousand other things that people MUST HAVE.

All to be seen at—

**E. O. HALL & SON'S,**

Cor. King and Fort Sts.

**Art Goods.**

The demand for colors, both water and oil is the surest indication of a refined taste among the ladies of the Islands. We are in a position to supply the demand.

A full supply of colors, brushes, oils, varnish and canvas always on hand.

Picture framing, satisfactory picture framing, is due largely to the taste displayed in the selection of mouldings that will harmonize with the picture. We have the taste and mouldings. Let us give you a suggestion.

**King Bros.,**

HOTEL STREET.

**FOR SALE.**

1 Honolulu Iron Works

30x60 FIVE-ROLLER MILL

Complete with gearing and 1 18x42 PUTNAM ENGINE

The above can be seen now in operation at Onomea Sugar Co.'s Mill at Pailouk. The same are in good order, and are to be taken out because too small for future requirements.

Delivery can be made to purchaser on the wharf at Pailouk, on or after October 1st, 1896.



# Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

FRIDAY.....AUGUST 14, 1896.

Bourke Cockran's advice to his sound money friends of the Democratic party seems to be on the plan of selecting the least of several evils. He believes that McKinley should be supported as against Bryan, and that sound Democratic congressmen should be elected to oppose the positive McKinleyism of a McKinley administration. Since Bryan represents the silver craze and Altgeld principles there is after all good hard sense in the conclusions of the New York politician.

The decision of the Rowing Association to hold the races of the September regatta day in the Honolulu harbor will be received with general approval by the general public. The city is hardly large enough and the people sufficiently enthused over boat racing to warrant a departure from the rule of former years. With the program of races prepared by the Association there seems to be no reason why the new national holiday will not be properly ushered in and the interest in the doings of the local clubs revived to its old standard.

Paul Neumann's mission to Guatemala whether backed by the Government or leading business men is indeed a timely move. Of course there are those who take it for granted that every steamer that crosses the Pacific is bound to stop at these islands simply because this is the key to the Pacific. Not a little dependence can be placed on our fortunate position, but at the same time it is a paying proposition for the country to keep in touch with the companies and the countries that are playing a part in the development of the steamship traffic with the Orient. The cities of the Coast are playing their best cards in order to gain favor with the promoters of the new Japanese lines, and Hawaii must be up and doing in order that it may also gain its proportion of the benefit derived from increased traffic.

A beautifully illustrated and printed pamphlet descriptive mainly of the city and port of San Francisco, but containing some matter concerning the wonderful richness of the State of California, has just been issued. It was compiled under the auspices of the Chamber of Commerce and the San Francisco Board of Trade.—San Francisco Chronicle.

Does the above fail to furnish food for thought to the business men of Honolulu? The number of similar advertising pamphlets that Honolulu has placed before the people of other countries indicates that it does. In view of the literature that is being circulated by hundreds of cities and towns in the United States and Canada it is almost appalling to note the apathy of the Honolulu business community toward making any move to advertise the country and attract tourist trade. The people here rely on the Government and the steamship companies for advertising the country, but we see no reason why active business men should consider this sufficient. The Government will continue its good work, but it is a question how long the good nature of the steamship companies will hold out.

Dr. Peabody, a member of the Committee of Fifty formed to investigate the liquor problem of the United States, gives in a recent issue of the Forum an interesting and valuable discussion on the best way to meet this social evil. He has come to the conclusion that the temperance people must go into competition with the saloons in supplying places of resort which will have the social air of the saloon without its degrading influence. He holds that the saloon is degrading, but it is a real form of social enjoyment, and goes so far as to quote one careful observer who said if it were a question of a saloon or no poor man's club he would wish the saloon to stay. According to Dr. Peabody "the substitute for the saloon, in order to survive, must give more resources of sociability than the saloon gives, and compete with it on its own terms. There must be no hint of patronage or of missionary zeal. There must be the same tone which prevails in the rich man's club—a sense of proprietorship, a comfort which tempts to patronage, resources of athletic life, literature which is not discarded rubbish of the benevolent, light and liberty, and self-government; and for this form of institution there are already among the working classes obvious and often pathetic signs of long suffering expectation and desire."

After the first bluster and blare away following the nominating conventions, the political parties of the United States are settling down to the hard bone work of the campaign. The boiling fever has pretty nearly run its course and the lining up of forces is now well under way. Bryan and his

two running mates, Sewall and Watson, are now the center of attraction. There seems to have been an attempt to influence Sewall to withdraw, but the Maine man indicates that he has no idea of making any such move. The Georgia candidate Watson is equally well grounded in his decision to stick by the ship. The question then arises, what will Bryan do? He can hardly accept two nominations and thus go into the fight standing on two platforms. On the other hand he needs the Populist vote. It is becoming more and more apparent that the boy orator has some decidedly stubborn political horses to manage. If he succeeds in swinging the factions into line, he will do what older and more experienced politicians before him have made a signal failure of.

It is unfortunate indeed that Commissioner Marsden's remarks before the Olua coffee planters should have been misrepresented by the Hilo Tribune. The Commissioner seems to be under the wrong impression, however, that this paper claimed that he was talking in favor of Asiatic labor. We are not aware that the question of nationality was brought up. The remarks of the Advertiser were from the first directed at the central contract feature of Mr. Marsden's remarks as reported by the Tribune. In his interview with this paper he states that he is in favor of free labor if free labor can be obtained. This, then, we believe, should have been his text in mapping out his remarks. It would have been preferable had he urged the planters to work to bring about a condition favorable to free labor rather than rely on the contract system. Since the question has been agitated, a goodly number of the men who have their spare capital invested in the coffee industry have been approached, and without exception they have replied: "We want no contract labor." They want cheap labor, to be sure, and there is no doubt that the cheap labor will be forthcoming; but as for contracts, the majority of the planters do not care to hamper themselves with them.

The prompt attention which the Executive is giving to the Honolulu sewerage problem is to be commended. After all has been said in favor of the roads, wharves, school buildings and other items in the list of public works, there is nothing of more vital importance or that demands more speedy and undivided consideration than this same question of sewerage. While the time may come—and we doubt if it will—when the principal channels of Hawaiian trade will not center at Honolulu, it is certain that for quite a number of years to come the city will play quite a prominent part in commercial circles. The severe lesson of last year proved that the outbreak of a serious epidemic here means almost complete stagnation of inter-island trade. Hence, viewing the matter from a purely commercial standpoint, it is good business to place all the sanitary safeguards possible about this central city. The methods used in guarding against infection from other countries are quite satisfactory. It is now not only quite proper, but a positive necessity, that the cesspools of the city should be attended to. The fact that the cart has been put before the horse in previous years, and the community has been running great risks for such a long period of years is no argument in favor of continuing the present order of sanitary affairs. No better investment of the people's money can be made than in the construction of a system that will secure proper drainage for this city.

The San Francisco News Letter with a pen tipped with abuse as usual sets forth in one of its recent issues that the Government of this country is no longer in favor of annexation, but seeks to obtain a less binding form of protection from the United States. By reason of the tenor of despatches sent out from Honolulu, there seems to be a growing feeling among American journals that a protectorate rather than annexation is the acme of Hawaiian hopes. To those in this country it is needless to say that the despatches and the apparent conclusions drawn therefrom are a complete misrepresentation of the situation among the annexationists. Unfortunately for the people here it is possible for one man who happens to have the ear of the American press to do more harm and disseminate more untruths than can be set right by twice the number of facts. So far as the News Letter is concerned its whole editorial policy can be described in no better words than the following from the pen of the Washington Star verse writer:

He drank, chewed an' smoked an' was likewise profane;  
He got angry on small provocation;  
So he gave up the job of reformin' hisself,  
An' went in fur reformin' the nation.

Naturally a paper of this stamp is steeped in pessimism and finds its best pleasure in misrepresenting honesty and straightforwardness whether displayed by men or nations. This country does seek the protection of the United States,

but it does not attempt and never has attempted to make the political ties less binding than will be the case in event of territorial annexation.

## CAPTAIN GOOD'S SENTENCE.

The sentence passed upon Captain John Good by the recent Court Martial is by no means a surprise to those who have followed the case closely. The findings of the Court regarding the sight from the Austrian field piece would seem to indicate that very little credence was given Mr. Rhodes' story of taking the sight, and considerable weight was placed upon Capt. Good's loss of memory as to what was done with the sight placed upon his desk.

Although in the eyes of Capt. Good's friends the sentence may seem somewhat severe, it was in reality the only thing for the Court to do after an unbiased review of the testimony placed at their disposal. Capt. Good stands before the public today not as a criminal, but as one who has allowed his apparent dislike for a superior officer to get the better of his better judgment. As a military officer he was bound to heed the commands of his superior. It made no difference what personal opinions he might have concerning his superior officer, so long as he wore the uniform of the National Guard and was amenable to military rules and regulations, he was in duty bound to keep a quiet tongue unless he was in a position to bring definite charges against any member of the military whom he might consider incompetent. Furthermore in his rank as captain, it was not his part to criticize but rather to obey and say nothing.

From the civilian's point of view, Capt. Good's past record for bravery and hard work would appear to come in and have possibly a mitigating influence when the Court came to the point of passing sentence. But military law is strict and its hard and fast rules must be maintained. Any diversion from the law would jeopardize the discipline of any military body and leave the members of the court to say nothing of the commander-in-chief liable to the accusation of friendly discrimination. The integrity of the Republic must be upheld at all hazards.

Capt. Good was given a fair trial by men in whom he has confidence and in whom the public have confidence, and he reaps the just reward of his own lack of discretion.

## "PLUG" HAT AND SOCIETY.

An English Lord has headed a reform movement to abolish the "plug" hat of swell society. He maintains that this same "plug" hat that is supposed to be the distinguishing mark of a gentleman with money or a theatrical manager is a "most uncomfortable and hideous head gear, worthy of a scarecrow and not of a human being." There is no doubt that the reformer sizes up the "plug" hat properly, but in starting a movement to abolish it he has failed to size up "society." It is the chief aim of the leaders of "society" to make themselves as uncomfortable as possible. Of course the plug hat is uncomfortable. That is just the reason why the average society man wears it when he goes on parade. No one supposes for an instant that a big white stiff shirt front, a high collar and patent leather shoes is a combination gotten up for the express purpose of comfort. Men don such togs when they go on exhibition. When they want comfort they go home and get into their old clothes.

The English Lord says the "plug" hat is ugly, and there he is right again. But that makes no difference, society says it is good form, consequently it must remain. A man may put such material on his frame as to make him resemble a cross between a blue bottle-fly and a cockroach, but if society sets the stamp of good form on the make-up, he must continue to make himself hideous.

The same thing is true with the society make-up of the society women. They must make themselves as uncomfortable as the foolish brains of Parisian dressmakers can provide before they are quite prepared to meet the shallow approval of society. When men and women fall in with such readiness under the command of what society chooses to class as good form, the London Lord might as well save himself the ignominious defeat that will meet a "plug" hat reform. When society accepts men and women for what they are rather than for what good clothes may appear to make them, then and not till then will sensible customs come to the surface.

## JAPAN WAR AND RELIGION.

Since the war between China and Japan much has been written upon the commercial development of the two countries and the probable results in the world of trade, but it has remained for Bishop E. R. Hendrix to point out the good that has been wrought to the religious world by that seige of bloodshed through which the Asiatic nations passed. He is evidently of the Jesuitical turn of mind, and feels that the end has justified the means.

In the early days of Japan it was a question freely discussed whether or no Christianity would denationalize its believers; whether in the event of war the Japanese Christian would continue loyal to his country or go over to the nation of the Christian teachers. It was fear of such a possibility that led to the proclamations threatening with death any who might presume to turn the religious minds in other channels than they have run for the past centuries. When, however, during the late war, it was seen that the Christian Japanese was quite as good a fighter and equally competent and loyal an officer as his brother pagan, the rulers of the nation became aware of the mistake they had made in estimating the national honor of the converted citizens. Following this discovery there was a distinct change in the attitude toward the Bible teachers. Where at one time members of the Imperial Guard were severely censured if found with a Bible in their possession, Bible distribution among soldiers, sailors and in the hospitals became quite general, chief officers of the army lending their aid to the work of chaplains and other religious teachers.

Furthermore, the Bishop notes that through the calling to the army of men from old Japan, bringing the farmers and fishermen from districts which foreigners have been unable to reach, an opportunity was given for the Christian workers to make their first attack, so to speak, upon the stronghold of the heathen temple, and open the way for a more progressive campaign when peace once more ruled supreme. It is needless to say that the foothold and advantage once gained will not be lost, and that the Christian worker will lead the way into the heart of Japan and plant the seeds of true progress among the people who have been so carefully guarded by the priests of religious darkness.

## MAX O'RELL AND THE NEW WOMAN.

The "new woman" controversy, to which the North American Review has for some months given liberal space, is enlivened in the July issue by a contribution from Max O'Rell. This writer naturally takes the French womanhood as a type. While there are many who would disagree with his selection of a "type," there is much truth in some of his remarks upon the "new woman."

Max O'Rell gives the American women of "good society" the credit of being satisfied with their lot, "which consists in being the adored goddesses of refined households"; but he maintains that among the middle classes there exist "restless, bumptious, ever poking-their-noses-everywhere women who are slowly but surely and safely transforming this great land of liberty into a land of petty, fussy tyranny, and trying, often with complete success, to impose on the community fads of every shape and form."

"If there is one country in the world," he continues, "where the women appear, in the eyes of the foreign visitor, to enjoy all manner of privileges and to have the men in leading strings, that country is America. You would imagine, therefore, that America should be the last country where the 'new woman' was to be found airing her grievances. Yet she is flourishing throughout the length and breadth of this huge continent. She is petted by her husband, the most devoted and hard-working of husbands in the world; she is literally covered with precious stones by him. She is the superior of her husband in education and in almost every respect. She is surrounded by the most numerous and delicate attentions. Yet she is not satisfied."

"The Anglo-Saxon 'new woman' is the most ridiculous production of modern times and is destined to be the most ghastly failure of the century. She is par excellence the woman with a grievance, and self-labeled the greatest nuisance of modern society. The new woman wants to retain all the privileges of her sex, and secure, besides, all those of man. She wants to be a man and to remain a woman. She will fail to become a man, but she may succeed in ceasing to be a woman."

It will be noted that the witty Frenchman is dealing with the class of women who go about the country howling about their rights, which rights are those cherished by the woman who has a desire to wear bloomers, so she can stand with her hands in her pockets like a man. The majority of the Anglo-Saxon race will agree with him that the new woman to whom he draws attention is indeed one of the most "ridiculous productions of modern times." He has, however, forgotten the true new woman of modern American life, the woman who does not waste her time harping on rights, but quietly, modestly and persistently labors to raise the standard of intellectual and broad-minded womanhood. A woman of this type who has recently gained prominence is the wife of William J. Bryan, the Democratic candidate for United States President. She is a woman who, after her college course, took the full course in law and was admitted to the bar. Her study of law was not to enable her to gain prominence as among the first pettycoast lawyers, but rather, as she says, "with a view to bringing myself in closer touch with my husband's work."

This last type Max O'Rell probably includes in the "good society" community he can be forgiven for the terse criticism of the brazen extremists.

## COMMERCE IS THE ALLY OF FREEDOM.

Address by U. S. Consul George W. Bell of Sydney.

DELIVERED IN SAN FRANCISCO.

The Sample Case on Every Voyage of Discovery—Commerce the Index of the Condition of the People. Money Needed for Subsidies.

"The Commerce of the Pacific" was the subject of an address which Colonel George W. Bell, United States Consul to Sydney, delivered before the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce. He was frequently applauded and at the conclusion of the address was tendered a vote of thanks on the motion of R. G. Sneath. Among those who listened were ex-President Barrios of Guatemala and his suite.

Colonel Bell attributed to commerce and the commercial spirit the progress of the world in civilization. This generation was better than any that had preceded it, because it was the greatest commercial generation the world had seen. From Constantine to Gladstone practically nothing was done for the amelioration of the masses. From Vesputian to Victoria the advance in all those material matters which improve the condition of the body of the people was slight. But in this century and in this age commerce had brought the world together and the greatest advances in civilization had been made.

"Commerce has ever been the ally of freedom," said Colonel Bell. "Going back to the commercial cities of Asia Minor, they were free cities. The golden age of Greece was the age when she was supreme in commerce. Rome led the world when she built roads connecting with the provinces she conquered, or stole, and when these roads were destroyed by the incursion of a non-commercial people, Europe went to sleep for a thousand years."

"Venice was the queen of the Adriatic and the most enlightened city in the world when she had 5,000 ships and 52,000 sailors. Genoa was her rival until she lost the spirit of adventurous commerce and drove Columbus from her gates."

"Commerce has been the inspiration of discovery. It was not conquest that led to the shores of America. It was not to carry the gospel. It was to carry the sample case. It was the stimulus to commerce this discovery gave that aroused the activity of Europe; for she had not doubled her population in a thousand years."

"The commerce of a country is the index of the condition of its people. Tell me what country imports and exports, and I can tell you what kind of houses the people live in and what kind of clothes they wear. The commercial statistics of a country represent pretty closely the sum total of that country's intellectual life. To take an extreme case, Russia with 125,000,000 has almost exactly the same foreign commerce that Australia with 4,000,000 people has, and each has 800 newspapers and periodicals. Counting interstate commerce, we are the greatest commercial people on earth."

"We have reached that development when most people are required in the transportation and exchange of commodities than in their original production. Some people have been led to talk of overproduction. But to my thought there can be no overproduction of any good thing until all God's children have all they want. The trouble is not that too much has been produced, but that transportation and exchange have not kept pace always and in all directions with production. What we need is more perfect commerce, better distribution. We need not fear overproduction, for our wants grow faster than our ability to supply them. That is what distinguishes us primarily from the animal and in another way from the savage. The desire is both natural and universal to seek to get the best possible living with the least possible work. This is the inspiration of commerce and the source of civilization."

"The prophecy of Seward, made when some of us were still reading Marco Polo for our information about China and Japan, has almost come true. The Pacific will soon become the center of the commerce of the world. One-third the population of the world is clustered around it. China and Japan have been shocked by new ideas. But whether they will awake from their sleep which we have thought must be oblivion, or not, I do not know. Japan is showing signs of it. But I do know that the richest people are the best customers. We sell England as much as we sell the rest of the world. And in Australia 4,000,000 of the richest people in the

world. They are better able to buy what we have to sell than anybody else, and with their ability to buy is their desire for the best that can be had. They have no prejudices against American goods. With them our trade should be very large. We should have 40 per cent of their trade instead of only 6 per cent. There are 27,000,000 tons of freight to be moved around the Pacific, and we, if we would not fall behind in the march of progress, ought to have our share of it.

"One reason we do not is because we haven't the means of transportation. If there were a line of steamships of large burden, say 6,000 tons, like those of the English lines between San Francisco and Sydney, I think a large part of the travel between the Colonies and England would find its way on either the going or returning trip this way. And this passenger travel is something surprisingly large. With the passenger travel would come the freight traffic."

Colonel Bell expressed the belief that if 5 per cent of the money paid for freight to foreign bottoms were spent in subsidies it would soon restore the Stars and Stripes to an honorable place if not supremacy on the ocean. If the sentiment against subsidies were too strong, he thought the same end could be obtained by the construction of the Nicaragua canal, though he thought it ought to be built, controlled and operated directly by the United States Government.

## MOTHER COOKE BURIED.

Large Number of Friends at the Residence and Cemetery.

The funeral of the late Juliette Montague Cooke, mother of C. M. and A. F. Cooke and Mrs. Annis Montague Cooke, took place from the home at 4 p. m. yesterday. The home as well as the grounds around it were crowded with friends of the deceased.

Scriptures were read by Rev. H. H. Parker, and Rev. O. H. Gulick made appropriate remarks on the life of the deceased, dwelling at length upon her work as one of the early missionaries. Previous to the eulogy by Rev. Gulick, the quartette composed of Miss Richards (leader), Miss Clymer, W. W. Hall and Walter Dillingham sang "Rock of Ages."

The casket was borne to the hearse by S. M. Samon, W. O. Smith, W. W. Hall, W. R. Castle, F. J. Lowrey and Dr. A. B. Lyons, and removed to the plot in old Kawaiahao churchyard. Here the choir rendered "Asleep in Jesus."

There were a great many handsome floral offerings on the casket, and wreaths and bouquets carried by the friends were laid on the grave after the interment. The funeral was under the direction of H. H. Williams.

## TENDERS OPENED.

Wide Margin Between Contractors for Government Work.

The Minister of the Interior yesterday opened ten bids submitted by as many contractors for the foundation of the central fire station to be erected at the corner of Fort and Beretania streets. Following are the names of the bidders and the amount asked for the work:

B. B. Thomas, \$700; Fred Harrison, \$725; J. F. Bowler, \$775; Arthur Harrison, \$899; Lucas Bros., \$1,049; A. Patzig, \$1,174; C. B. Dwight, \$1,225; F. H. Edwards, \$1,300; Sinclair & Walker, \$1,422; R. Lishman, \$1,461.

Tenders for building the Kailua and Beach road at Kona were as follows: M. F. Scott, \$1,400; Geo. Mac-Dougall, \$2,800; J. A. Maguire, \$6,000; David Alawa, \$8,700.

The estimate furnished by the chairman of the road board for this work was \$15,000.

## Taxes on a Mongrel Cur.

Patrolman Hewitt was up in the district court yesterday afternoon for refusing to pay taxes on a certain black and white cur which Mr. Jonathan Shaw said belonged to him and for which he charged the usual sum.

Hewitt said that the dog in question was one that had followed various members of the Mounted Patrol at different times that upon the day mentioned Mr. Shaw happened to see the dog on his veranda and not in the parlor as he had stated that he had put down dog taxes against his name. He told Mr. Shaw at the time that the dog did not belong to him and that he could take the beast away if he wanted to. Hewitt further stated that the dog was a dirty mongrel cur and that it was not likely he would harbor such an animal.

Judge De La Vergne said he believed the dog did not belong to Hewitt, but according to law if a man harbored a dog even for an hour he was liable to taxes.

Hewitt does not like the thing at all and has hired a lawyer who will appeal his case.

"Let me give you a pointer," said M. F. Gregg, a popular conductor on the Missouri Pacific Railroad. "Do you know that Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy cures you when you have the stomach ache? Well, it does." And after giving this friendly bit of advice the jolly conductor passed on down the aisle. It is a fact that thousands of railroad and traveling men never take a trip without a bottle of this Remedy, which is the best cure for bowel disorders in the world. 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Agents for H. I.



## VOLCANOES OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

Dr. Lyons Continues His Interesting Talk on Geology.

DR. DRESSLAR AND CYLINDERS.

Prof. Scott Talks Again of the Greeks—The Study of History.

At chapel yesterday the following announcements were made: A lecture this evening at 7:45 by Rev. S. S. Palmer, on "The Power of Personal Influence." Everybody welcome. It will be in the High School building, just at the close of Prof. Lyons' geology class. An excursion to Waianae, free to the members of the summer school and all teachers, by the courtesy of President Dillingham of the Oahu R. R., will take place Saturday at 1 p. m. Those who wish to go will please give their names this morning to Mr. F. W. Abbott.

Quite an extensive exhibit of map drawing, cardboard sewing, composition work, etc., from Napoopoo, adorns the bay window of the High School office.

The class in pedagogy in the afternoon considered apperception. Dr. Dresslar first held up a picture, which some teachers declared to be a rabbit, and others called a duck, the ears in one case becoming the bill in the other.

"Can you separate the ideas now? You see, then, what the mind gets from a picture even depends on what is already in the mind. Suppose I had a glass in each hand, one of water, the other full of nitric acid. Suppose that I pour water into each, will the combination be the same? Why not? Because what was in before was different. Every child knows something. What you teach is but added to that. Then what must you know first? What is already in the child's mind."

During the morning Dr. Dresslar had been asking various teachers to arrange in order of weight seven brass cylinders of different length. He now placed the results on the board. He also asked the relative weight of the largest and smallest. The estimates were that the smallest was from two to seven times as heavy as the largest. In fact the cylinders were of exactly the same weight.

"What is the explanation? Simply this: Nature has been teaching us over and over that of two objects of similar material the larger will be heavier. Our expectation has been disappointed, and so we think the larger lighter."

In answer to a question: "Yes! I have tried it with a blind man, and others blindfolded. If they felt it so as to discover the size, the result was the same. Yes, if placed in the hand so that they could not discover the size they answered correctly. What does this prove? That what is already in the mind determines the result. Therefore, know the mind of the child."

In methodology the class discussed the chief purpose of history teaching. Some teachers thought that the learning of facts is the chief end; others morals and citizenship. Here the question was raised: "Will a man of perfect moral character be a good citizen?" The teachers are fond of debating. Algebra, geometry, history, methodology, nature study, all bear witness to talents evidently buried, for the most part, in country schools. We raise the question, Why not institute debating societies and allow this talent free vent? Anybody who can use this idea is welcome to it. But to resume, the question raised above was debated as long as Dr. Dresslar would allow, and then many were unsatisfied. Others yet thought the end to be sought in teaching history was the conduct of life, and others that it was the knowledge of good and evil. The latter noun brought out much opposition. Let the child learn, and learn to love the good. The evil will come soon enough, seemed to be the general sentiment.

On the whole the teachers agreed with the purpose enunciated the day before by Dr. Dresslar, i. e., the chief use of history for the child is to give it moral notions. In closing the discussion Dr. Dresslar said:

"Don't take this because I say so. Think it out for yourself. Think of this: What will the effect be if I do so and so?"

Roman education, continued, was the starting point in Prof. Scott's history of education. The later Romans, led on by their numerous provinces, began to have the conception of universal brotherhood. Then Christianity came in and taught that man is immortal, and that we must obey the higher law. A higher ideal of individual arose. In spite of the extremes of monasticism and fasting and opposition to education, the germ was there, the equality of all men, the nobleness of man. If one was educated it was the right of the rest. Of course the progress was slow. But the tendency was there.

We pass rapidly over the Middle Ages. Alfred the Great studied, founded schools, and hoped to see the day when every man in his kingdom could read. Before his time, Charlemagne was much the same kind of a man, with a greater kingdom to rule.

But in all this time there is little meat for us. About the fifteenth century there was a revival of ancient learning, the "humanities," as they were called, Latin and Greek.

"As there are to be lectures, I understand, on the great names between, I shall skip, tomorrow, to Locke."

Volcanoes, continued, was Dr. Lyons' subject.

The relative age of our volcanoes was first. Kilauea is very young, has

built no mountain yet. Mauna Loa is older, but gives us an eruption about once in ten years not second to any in the world. Hualalai has broken out in the last hundred years, and can hardly be considered extinct. The next one in age is more difficult to pick out. Is it Mauna Kea or Haleakala? From the fresh lava, probably the latter is the younger. There must have been an eruption within three hundred years at the outside. It is strange we have no traditions on the point. Lanai and Kahoolawe are probably next, judging by the slightness of erosion. But they are small, and so it is uncertain. Kohala, West Maui and West Molokai are next and about the same age.

"East Molokai is older, but about the same as East Oahu. Waianae and Kauai are the oldest.

"Still, there are evidences of comparatively recent eruptions on all the islands. While the ravines here are at least 100,000 years old, and those in Waianae older, yet there is lava here at the base of some of the mountains that can hardly be older than 1,000 years.

"Will they be renewed? Probably. Can we tell when? Not certainly, but Mauna Loa and Mount Etna have always had their heavy eruptions, as far as history shows, within a few months of each other. In fact there seems to be a unanimity in the action of all the volcanoes on earth that suggests a common cause. A coincidence between sun spots and heavy rains on the one hand and volcanic activity on the other. It is easy to see the connection of the rains. The rains furnish water for the vapor which causes the eruption. The connection of sun spots is not so easily explained.

"As we have seen, rock is formed in two ways—by igneous and by sedimentary action. Igneous action builds up. We see this in volcanoes. But that is comparatively slight. The great work is done in the raising of mountain systems by the wrinkling of the earth's crust. On the other hand, the atmosphere and the ocean tear down. If they alone were at work the earth would be only a low plain just above the ocean.

"The old definition of a volcano was a burning mountain. The trouble with this is that it is never burning, and not always a mountain. There are three kinds of volcanoes—the lava cones, either flat like Mauna Loa when the lava runs over in quantities and quite fluid, or steep like Cotopaxi and Vesuvius when the lava runs out in small streams and is not very fluid. Second, cinder cones, usually small, sort of blow holes, and having a crater on top. Third, tuff cones, when there is much water and much steam is formed, carrying out finely divided rock and depositing it in a sedimentary way.

"You can illustrate the lava formation to your classes by making plaster of paris into a thin paste, building up a crater with clay or putty, and pouring the lava in. The plaster should be tinted with red earth or lamp black. Clean out your crater after an eruption and it will be ready for another.

"For a cinder cone, sprinkle sand through a larger pepper box in different tints, one after another. It will form a sort of irregular stratification.

"To tell whether rock is igneous or sedimentary, look at the crystals; they are igneous, while bands are found only in sedimentary rock.

"To study a mountain, first see if it is regular, when it will be volcanic; or irregular, when it will probably be the remains of a wrinkle in the crust. Next find out the material, which you can do by examining the sides of the ravines."

### TEACHERS' SPORT.

Will Challenge a League Team to a Match Game.

Who says that the summer school of teachers are not in it? Well, they completed their match yesterday, joined forces and will now challenge one of the league teams to a fight to the death. In the finishing three innings yesterday Pat Gleason and W. Wood of the First Regiment team took the places of Nalpo and Meheula in the "All Others" team, and "Moses" the place of Kahu-kini on the Maui team. The "Maui" made six runs and the "All Others" two runs, which made a total of 14 to 6 in favor of the "Maui."

As soon as the game was completed the two teams got together and appointed Kanewaul captain of the following team, picked from the ranks of the two: Meheula, pitcher; A. N. Wolcott, catcher; Kanewaul, center field; Charles King, right field; S. Kellinore, left field; Kahu-kini, first base; Osmer Abbott, second base; J. Cook, third base, and A. Beers, short stop. One of the league teams will be challenged today.

From 3:30 to 5 p. m. today the summer school team will play a practice game with the First Regiment.

### CAMP HAWAII.

Pioneer Party From Hawaii Visit Yosemite Falls.

Since the 10th of July the Sentinel Hotel grove, fronting the Yosemite Falls and on the river bank, has been the camping place of the members of Camp Hawaii. Tomorrow they will break camp and leave for Oakland, their present home. This is the pioneer party from the Hawaiian Islands to visit Yosemite as a party. Some members of the camp are from other places, but most of them are from the ocean-kissed shores of far-off and fair Hawaii. They have grand and wonderful scenery in their native home—pretty, picturesque, sylvan—but they have no Yosemite there, and they say so. They know there is but one Yosemite, and they have enjoyed its wonders the past nearly three weeks. Above their grounds and beside our Stars and Stripes hangs the banner of the new Republic of the Sea. "And we hope some day to exchange it for our Stars and Stripes," remarked one of the party. Camp Hawaii consists of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Cooke, Chas. M. Cooke Jr., Clarence H. Cooke, Theo. A. Cooke, Miss Alice T. Cooke, Richard A. Cooke, George P. Cooke, Wm. R. Castle, Mrs. F. J. Lowrey, Miss Nellie M. Lowrey, Frederick D. Lowrey, Sherward M. Lowrey, Allan J. Lowrey and

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair. Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant. In all the great Hotels, the leading Clubs and the homes, Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder holds its supremacy.

40 Years the Standard.

LEWIS & CO., Agents, Honolulu, H. I.

Miss Helen S. Lowrey, all of Honolulu; Mrs. M. Howard and Miss Tilda Matderson of Oakland; Joseph Brown, of Houston, Texas, who left about a week ago, and Frank Beto, chef, Japan.

### NEW COFFEE COMPANY.

McStocker and Morgan's Plantation is Now South Kona Coffee Co.

Large Tract in Best Part of Kona, Output Last Season 250 Bags. Improvements Contemplated.

Articles of incorporation were issued yesterday to the South Kona Coffee Company with the following gentlemen as officers:

President, F. B. McStocker; Vice-President, Wm. H. Hoogs; Treasurer, James F. Morgan; Secretary, Frank Huestace; Auditor, W. George Ashley.

The capitalization is \$50,000 full paid and there is no stock for sale. The property consists of 2600 acres of the best coffee land in Kona, located at Kaula-kiki, Hookeana, Hawaii. One hundred acres is under cultivation now and the output last crop was 250 bags.

The plantation was originally owned and operated by J. F. Morgan and F. B. McStocker and managed by J. M. Davis, but as the demand upon the time of the owners grew they decided to incorporate and divide the burden. Running from the center of the plantation to Hookeana landing is one of the finest roads in all Hawaii, so that the difficulties in shipping the crop or transporting material is not greater than is experienced by the average Honolulu merchant in delivering his goods.

The present machinery on the plantation consists of pulpers, hullers and such other articles as are needed on a plantation of this size, but there is some more extensive machinery including a separator ordered from the coast and expected here within the next thirty days. The buildings consist of manager's house, coffee house, drying house, water tanks and laborers' quarters. Before the company was incorporated there were 15 laborers and 1 overseer employed, but as it is the intention of the company to at once extend the operations this number will be increased.

The plantation has been in operation for the past four years and the output has been handled by Mr. Morgan for the local market. The average price for the last crop was 19 cents a pound. Mr. Morgan leaves by the Hall this morning to give directions for work planned and to attend to such other matters as may require his attention.

### THE SEWERAGE QUESTION.

Government Will Mail Proposition to a New York Expert.

By the Australia on Saturday a proposition to Dr. Herring, a celebrated consulting engineer of New York City, for him to come here and make plans and specifications and furnish estimates for a complete sewerage system for Honolulu will be mailed.

During F. S. Dodge's visit to New York he met Mr. Waring, Superintendent of the garbage system there, as well as Dr. Herring, and from them he obtained much information relative to sewerage systems. Mr. Waring, when spoken to on the subject, said it would be impossible for him to come here, but he would select a man for the work. Dr. Herring, however, who is one of the best known experts in the United States was willing to come provided the remuneration is satisfactory.

The appropriation for the preliminary work on the system is \$10,000, and a portion of that will be expended in paying Dr. Herring for his services. On the ground, he can tell just what system is best adapted to the conditions of the city, and he will be competent to approximate the cost.

He has not been in correspondence with the Government, so that it will be several weeks before it will become known whether he will accept the offer.

### TOKEN OF ESTEEM.

John Cassidy is Presented With a Large Crayon Picture.

John Cassidy, former superintendent of the Mutual Telephone Company, was a surprised and very much affected man when, at about noon Tuesday, a committee from the employees of that company called at his house and presented him with a life-size picture of himself and wife, nicely done by J. J. Williams, the photographer, and enclosed in a handsome frame.

Mr. Cassidy thought the boys had just come to call on him, and luncheon being on the table, he said: "Come

along and eat, boys." Upon entering the parlor and finding the picture he showed signs of great surprise.

The picture was lifted and upon it was found a card with the following words and names:

"To Mr. John Cassidy, as a token of esteem, after years of service together, from Charles Crane, Henry Crane, Charles Reeves, Toyo Jackson, Kalei Aona, Charles Spencer, Tom Holstein, Charles Cash, M. Johnson, M. Hopkins, John Crowder, Louis Castino, Joe Castino, Iola Keakahi, Employees of the Mutual Telephone Company."

### COURT NOTES.

Some Probate Matters and a Water Case Settled.

H. H. has sued Jonathan Shaw for placing him under arrest and asking him to pay taxes when they had already been paid. Defendant asks that the case be postponed until the 16th, owing to the absence of Deputy Marshal Hitchcock, who is a material witness in the case.

P. M. Pahukula, defendant in injunction proceedings brought by J. A. Maguire, has been cited to appear in court on September 7th and show cause why he should not be punished for contempt of court.

Vito N. Baker and Eliza K. Baker, minors, by their guardian, Chas. J. Creighton, have filed answer in equity suit brought by Elizabeth Booth.

Chas. H. Rose has filed an amended declaration in suit for ejectment which he has begun against Yoshimura, Chock Tong and others.

In the water controversy between Wong Leong et al and W. G. Irwin, the Supreme Court has issued a decree dismissing plaintiff's complaint, and orders clerk to assess costs of court, to be divided and paid by contending parties.

In the ejectment suit by G. K. Kaopahia against Kuma, counsel agrees that case may be tried any time after the close of the present term, upon receipt of twenty-four hours' notice.

Sentence is suspended in the case of The Republic vs. H. G. Froeber, charged with violating the law relative to the sale of liquors. Defendant plead guilty.

William H. McGowan, administrator of the estate of Martha A. McGowan, has filed his accounts showing receipts to be \$1,771.80; disbursements, \$1,771.78.

### Off for the Coast.

The following people are booked to leave for San Francisco on the O. S. S. Australia, Saturday: H. Gorman, J. S. Muirhead, J. Ludvigsen and son, Miss R. Jewell, Mrs. J. C. McStay, C. B. Wells, wife and daughter, Mrs. Gus Schuman and two children, Miss Maggie Carroll, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Peacock and four children, Mrs. W. A. Wall, Miss A. M. Paris, J. Grace, Gustave Schuman, J. A. Hopper, Miss Hopper, Miss Deacon, L. B. Kerr and family, Mrs. E. J. Duffy, Mrs. F. H. Benton, A. R. Meacock, E. Halstead and wife, A. M. Mellis and wife, B. Topmoeller, Dr. J. M. Topmoeller, F. J. Lowrey, W. E. Beekwith, C. J. Falk, J. H. Schnack, J. A. Munroe and wife, Miss Clift, Mrs. W. Clift, F. Clift, Mrs. M. M. Buckman, Miss G. Ballard, J. A. Scott, H. K. Hyde and wife, Mrs. Paul Neumann, Colonel A. B. Brown, Mrs. John Ballard and F. Ballard.

### Mountain Fire.

People along Nuuanu valley were very much troubled last night about a bright fire up on Waolani just Ewa of the Electric Light Station. The fire started in the morning down near the Waolani gulch and burned for quite a space down toward the sea, afterwards spreading up toward the Kamehameha teacher's shed. At a late hour last night the fire was still burning and had reached the other side of the mountain. "Central" was bothered with questions of "Where's the fire?" all night.

### H. J. Rhodes Out.

Acting under instructions from Minister King, who is President of the Bureau of Agriculture, Commissioner Marsden yesterday notified H. J. Rhodes, superintendent of the nursery, that his services were not required. The Commissioner gave Mr. Rhodes reasonable time to vacate the premises. The action is said to be the wish of a majority of the cabinet. No reasons were given for Mr. Rhodes' removal beyond an unofficial statement that he was not satisfactory to persons who visited the nursery in quest of plants.

### LOCAL BREVITIES.

Sam Parker and his daughter, Miss Helen, will leave for Hawaii on the W. G. Hall today.

Joseph Marsden, Commissioner of Agriculture, returned from a tour of Hawaii yesterday.

J. F. Brown will leave on Friday for a tour of Maui. His object is to investigate the possibilities of coffee at Nahu.

Cecil Brown and wife will leave for San Francisco on the Australia on Saturday and will return by the same steamer.

The S. S. Australia will sail for San Francisco on Saturday, the 14th, at 4 p. m. For particulars apply to W. G. Irwin & Co.

Paul Neumann was removed from San Francisco to the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Massen, at San Rafael, on August 3.

The Chinese Times in its latest issue speaks of the "Woman in Black" as a devil of whom all orthodox Chinamen should beware.

Mr. W. L. Howard, late of Stockton, Cal., arrived by the Australia to take charge of the Business Department of the Oahu College.

At a meeting of the official board of the Methodist Episcopal Church, it was unanimously voted to request the General Conference to return Rev. H. W. Peck to this pastorate for next year.

An informal reception to Professor Dresslar was given at the High School building last night. Over fifty people were present, among the number being teachers attending the summer school,

Rev. Alex Mackintosh, Professor Lyons and others. A short program of music was one of the features of the evening.

On account of the illness of her husband in San Francisco, Mrs. Paul Neumann will leave for that place by the Australia Saturday.

The Hawaiian Hardware Company are agents for the Ladies' Tribune bicycle which has and always will please the ladies wherever they may be found.

Three Japanese were sent up from Ewa yesterday morning to be put in Oahu jail to serve a sentence received for assault and battery upon a plantation luna at the plantation.

Miss Stansbury, who is recommended by the Board of Education to succeed Miss Brewer at the High School, has been a teacher in Napa and Alameda. She arrived here on the Archer two weeks ago.

The latest street of Peter Lee of the Volcano House is: "Kilauea is working herself into a fit, and the prospects are good for the fit." The largest number at the Volcano House during the present activity was fifty.

Deputy Marshal Hitchcock left for Kauai on the Iwaland yesterday. It is thought that he took the trip on account of the trouble among the Lihue plantation Japanese spoken of in yesterday morning's Advertiser.

Beginning with the last trip of the Australia this year, December 16th, a five days' stay will be made in San Francisco and a nine days' stay at this port each time. This will make connections with outward and homeward bound steamers to the Colonies.

In military headquarters it is believed that Lieut. Coyne will succeed Captain Good at the head of Company E. Sergeant Moore will probably be made lieutenant to succeed Coyne, Captain Camara and two privates in B Co. are applicants for a lieutenant.

President Dole, accompanied by Geo. C. Foster, left for Maui on the Claudine yesterday afternoon, to be gone a fortnight. The hand was on the wheel to play at the departure of the Claudine, and as that steamer passed out into the channel the shore battery saluted.

## Sleep

Induced by the use of coca, opiate or narcotic compounds is bad, decidedly bad. It undermines the health and shatters the constitution and the patient is steadily growing into a worse condition—often resulting in the terrible slavery and misery of the cocaine and opium habit. Sleep induced by the use of Hood's Sarsaparilla may not come as quickly, but it comes more surely, permanently and is

## Sweet

And refreshing because it is realized through nature's great restoring and rejuvenating channel—purified, vitalized and enriched blood. This feeds the nerves with life-giving energy and builds up the system and constitution from the very foundation of all health and life—the blood—pure, rich, red blood.

## Refreshing

"I was generally run down last spring, appetite was poor and I could not sleep. Hood's Sarsaparilla built me right up, gave good appetite and I was soon able to get a good night's rest." G. F. WHITNEY, Merchant, Yeomans St., Ionia, Michigan.

## Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. \$1. Hood's Pills cure liver ills, easy to take, 25 cents.

HOBBON DRUG COMPANY, Wholesale Agents.

### Notice of Sale Under Decree of Foreclosure and Sale.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE First Judicial Circuit, Republic of Hawaii, in Equity.—S. M. DAMON, J. H. FISHER and H. E. WAITY, Copartners under the firm name of Bishop and Company, plaintiffs, vs. CECIL BROWN, Administrator with the will annexed of the Estate of Walter Murray Gibson, and Trustee of the Estate of said Walter Murray Gibson, deceased, under said will, and JANE WALKER, Executrix under the will of J. S. Walker, deceased, and H. E. McIntyre, in his own behalf, and as Executor under the will of said J. S. Walker: TALLA LUCY HAYSLEDEN, and FREDERICK H. HAYSLEDEN, her husband; WILDER'S STEAMSHIP COMPANY, a corporation; WALTER H. HAYSLEDEN, LUCY T. HAYSLEDEN, FREDERICK H. HAYSLEDEN, Junior, a minor; DAVID KALAKAUA HAYSLEDEN, a minor; and RACHEL K. HAYSLEDEN, a minor, defendants.—Foreclosure Proceedings.

Pursuant to decree of foreclosure and sale made in the above entitled suit and Court May 15th, A. D. 1896, notice is hereby given that the property hereunder described will be sold at public auction at the Court House (Aliioli Hale) in Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Hawaiian Islands, on MONDAY, August 25th, at 12 o'clock Noon, said sale to be confirmed by said Circuit Court.

### LIST OF THE PROPERTY.

(1) The following in said Honolulu located makai of the Executive Building, west of the Judiciary Building, adjoining the Opera House and having a frontage on King, Milani and Queen Streets, described as follows:

Frontage on King Street 161.5 feet; on west side of the Opera House 128 feet; on the rear (makai) end of the Opera House 75 feet; on Milani Street 204 feet, from the end of the Opera House to Queen Street; thence on Queen Street 242.3 feet; thence from Queen Street to King Street 262.4 feet with a right of way 4.7 feet wide from Richard Street into lot and containing a area of 169,125 sq. feet more or less. The aforesaid property consisting:

First.—Of all those parcels of land on King Street in Honolulu, comprising the

homestead of said W. M. Gibson mentioned in deed of Chas. T. Gulick, Administrator, dated January 5th, 1882, of record in Liber 70, folio 448.

Second.—That parcel of land in the rear of Music Hall in Honolulu, mentioned in deed from G. W. Keawemahai to W. M. Gibson, dated Jan. 8th, 1884, of record in Liber 37, folio 228.

Third.—Those parcels of land on Queen Street in Honolulu, described in Royal Patent 6778, Apana I. L. C. A. 8515 and in Royal Patent 3566, L. C. A. 64288, mentioned in deed from A. J. Cartwright, Executor to W. M. Gibson, dated April 1st, 1886, of record in Liber 98, folios 164-168.

Fourth.—Those parcels of land on Queen Street in Honolulu, mentioned in mortgage from Kalo and Kalama to B. Borres, dated August 23rd, 1878, of record in Liber 35, folios 450-452.

(3) Also: All the following property in Lahaina, Island of Maui:

First.—That parcel of land at Lahaina known as the Pa Halekamani mentioned in deed of Emma Kalelekaia and others to W. M. Gibson dated May 13th, 1884, of record in Liber 92, folio 62.

Second.—That parcel of land at Lahaina being a part of L. C. A. 2320 mentioned in deed from Kia Nahaolelua to W. M. Gibson dated Nov. 4, 1879, of record in Liber 92, folio 102.

Third.—Those parcels of land at Lahaina described in L. C. A. 8519B, Royal Patent 1876, and in Royal Patent 1190.

(3) Also: All of the property on the Island of Lanai forming part of the Lanai Ranch, so-called, belonging to the Estate of W. M. Gibson, and consisting of the following property, to-wit:

### LANDS IN FEE SIMPLE.

First.—All that tract of land, known as the Ahupuaa of Palawai, containing 587 1-10 acres, described in Royal Patent No. 7038, and in deed from L. Haeleka, Liber 16, folios 264 and 265.

Second.—All that tract of land known as the Ahupuaa of Kealakapu, containing 1839 acres, described in Royal Patent No. 3442.38, and in deed from W. M. Gibson by deed of J. O. Dominis, Guardian, dated March 9, 1887, of record in Liber 23, folio 167.

Third.—All that tract of land, known as the Ahupuaa of Maunaloa, containing 3442.38 acres, described in Royal Patent 6775, conveyed to said W. M. Gibson by deed of A. J. Cartwright, executor above named.

Fourth.—All that tract of land described in Royal Patent 3048, containing 128 acres, conveyed to said W. M. Gibson by deed of William Beder, dated September 27, 1875, of record in Liber 43, folio 359.

Fifth.—All of those tracts of land described in Royal Patent 3029, containing an area of 236.68 acres, and all the title conveyed by deed of Kelihihi and others to W. M. Gibson, dated August 20, 1876, of record in Liber 46, folio 330, and in deed of Keakana to W. M. Gibson, dated December 7, 1877, of record in Liber 51, folio 389, and in deed from Keakana to W. M. Gibson, dated August 23, 1876, of record in Liber 46, folio 339.

Sixth.—All those parcels of land conveyed to said W. M. Gibson by deed of Uaama Paahoa and another, dated November 27, 1886, recorded in Liber 116, folio 33, and described in Land Commission Award 8506, Royal Patent 5137, containing 39 acres more or less.

Seventh.—All that land described in Royal Patent Grant 2963, containing 52 7-100 acres, conveyed to W. M. Gibson, by Pimpai, by deed dated April 24, 1864, recorded in Liber 20 folio 34.

Eighth.—All that land described in Land Commission Award 3417, B, conveyed by Kamalia and others to W. M. Gibson by deed dated March 7, 1865, recorded in Liber 19, folio 274.

Ninth.—All that land described in Land Commission Award 10,338, containing 7 7-100 acres, conveyed by Kalo to W. M. Gibson, by deed dated June 2, 1865, of record in Liber 19, page 407.



## GENIAL JOSEPH TALKS OF LABOR.

Advocates Contract System Because of Conditions.

NOT ENOUGH MEN FOR DEMAND.

Not Particular as to Nationality—Damages of Strike With Free Labor, Coffee Men May Lose Everything When at Mercy of Laborers, Etc.

Joseph Marsden, Commissioner of Agriculture, is again at his desk after a six weeks' tour of the Island of Hawaii, most of which was done on foot. While away he visited nearly all of the coffee plantations and gave advice as to the methods of planting and cultivating the coffee berry. He also arranged with homesteaders and others regarding the planting of various kinds of seeds which he will furnish them.

Asked regarding his utterances on the subject of contract labor, reported in the Hilo Tribune and commented upon in this paper, Mr. Marsden said:

"I seem to have been either misquoted in Hilo or misunderstood by your paper, and the impression has consequently gone abroad that I have been tramping over Hawaii telling people that they must have contract Asiatic labor or go broke. It is a mistaken idea. I do not care whether the labor is Asiatic or white, or what the nationality is, but the men, poor men and rich, who have invested their money in coffee land must have some guarantee that their all is not going to be swept away from them when picking time comes for the first crop.

"I did not wish to be understood as saying planters must import their pickers from China or Japan; I don't care where they get their labor from; if it can be found in Honolulu, let them come here and get it—come six months ahead of time and contract with them for the work. Without a contract, what guarantee have they that the men will be on hand? These islands have not a superabundance of labor; if they had there would be no necessity for the numerous arrivals we are having by every vessel. If the laborers are not under contract, then the planter is at their mercy, and he can be made to pay whatever the laborer demands to harvest his crops. Unless they are under contract there is nothing to prevent their going on strike at the most inopportune moment.

"Suppose the laborers on sugar plantations were not under contract, and when the time arrived for cutting they would lay down their knives and quit—what relief would we have? None. Well, it is almost identical the same with the man who plants coffee. The difference is that with the coffee planter the loss in most instances would fall upon one man, while with sugar it would be on a company.

"When there is a sufficient number of laborers on the islands, no matter what the nationality, to supply all the demands and have a surplus beside, then, and not until then, will the planter be independent. I am as much in favor of free labor as any one in the country, but I do not believe it is practical now for the reasons I have given. Co-operative labor on coffee plantations will hardly answer, because the conditions are so different from a sugar plantation; labor is not required as continuously as in cultivating cane. One man might be able to do the work during certain seasons, while it would require a half dozen at others. When they are most needed is when they are apt to strike work. In Oolaa and Kona labor is scarce today; they haven't enough, really, to do the work required.

"You may say for me that I favor contract labor, any nationality, simply because the supply in this country is not sufficient to put the planter on an independent basis. When there are enough people on the islands able to do the work required, and willing to do it without being under contract, but at a rate which will allow conducting plantations at a profit, then abolish the contract system."

## KAU RAIN GOD.

Said to Possess the Power of Bringing On Downpours.

Recent Encounter With an Old Hag—Superstition of Natives About the God Near Kaalaki.

The absence of rain in the Kau district has set people wondering if there is not some method other than firing explosives into the air which might prove efficient in the matter of calling down much needed waters from the skies. They have searched in the old books on their library shelves and consulted the kahuna far and near, but not until the other day did they succeed in getting some solution to the problem, which, if things are as they are represented to be, will result in reports by the next steamer from Hawaii of rains that have flooded the country and set up an opposition to the ocean.

A few days ago one of the dependent Pahala sugar plantation men was wandering about mauka of Kaalaki when he spied an old native woman whom he immediately took for a witch wandering about within what seemed to be the limits of a circle. All the while she kept muttering to herself and gazing heavenwards in an attitude of supplication. At intervals she would place her hands on a small object, at the same time uttering a peculiar screechy whistle.

The watcher was all eyes and ears at once, believing the woman to be out

of her senses, and watching for the climax of her uncanny proceedings.

It began to grow dusk, and the plantation man, not wishing to be left alone in such a dismal place with such a person, at last made up his mind to address her, which he did in a rather shaky manner, as follows:

"Old lady, what are you doing out here in this dismal place, performing such queer acts?"

Her answer came slowly but distinctly: "I am of an age that knows none of your kind, and my practices are beyond the comprehension of such as yourself; but let me tell you that by your rude interference you have spoiled all my work and sent the Rain God flying toward his home beyond the skies. I am only a feeble woman and cannot punish you, but remember that through your indiscretion you have brought on a drought which was just beginning, and which it was in my power to avert. Go! I will have no more of you. Remember that a dry spell is upon this district, and the grass, trees and cane will die on all hands. And so disappeared the shriveled old woman, laughing fiendishly as she slipped over the ground toward the hills, leaving the plantation man in a maze of bewilderment.

There is a popular superstition with the natives in the district of Kau that if a person makes a pilgrimage to this Rain God, which has been seen by a very few people, and whips it with an ohelo branch, there will be a down-pour of rain.

About a year ago a prominent Hawaiian lawyer of Honolulu, and Prince Albert, wanted to make a visit to it, and there was a rivalry to see who would reach it first. The lawyer, of course, was winner.

After placing a bottle of gin on the head of the god, he administered to it a sound thrashing with ohelo branches and then departed for home.

It is claimed that Prince Albert had hardly reached the place when the rain came down in torrents so great that he had to postpone his visit for several days.

It was suggested by a kamaaina later that had Albert but possessed the good sense to snatch the bottle of gin away he might have prevented such weeping of the skies and saved himself from an outward drenching.

## HILO BUDGET.

Some Activity Shown at the Volcano.

Visitors to the Crater—New Manager for Hilo Tribune—Resolutions on Dr. Bond.

[From the Hilo Tribune.]

HILO (Hawaii), Aug. 8.—The latest from the volcano, Friday, 5 p. m., states that the lake is rapidly increasing in size, the fire is very fierce and fountains are playing all day and night. Quite a number of people have been at the volcano, who pronounce the scene to be the grandest ever witnessed in their lifetime. Mr. Lee has faith in his sovereign lady and says she will keep up her fiery festival for a long time to come.

The following action, reported to the Trustees of the Hilo Boarding School by a committee appointed for this purpose, was unanimously adopted at a meeting held on Monday, July 27, 1896.

"Since it has pleased our Heavenly Father to remove from this earthly life our most esteemed and venerable associate, the Reverend Elias Bond, D. D., of Kohala, who has been a Trustee of the Hilo Boarding School during the last fifty-five years, we desire to put on record our deep sense of personal loss, as well as of that which has befallen the school.

"The oldest members of the Board have not forgotten the Boys' School in Kohala, where he carefully and thoroughly fitted so many boys to enter the Hilo Boarding School from year to year, when instruction was imparted in the Hawaiian language and the higher branches were taught.

"In counsel he was eminently wise, judicious and practical, and his gifts to the funds of the school were generous.

"To the family and near friends of our departed comrade we offer our heartfelt sympathy, and the Secretary is hereby directed to transmit to them this expression of the sense of the loss which we have sustained, and our sorrow with them in their bereavement.

"CHAS. H. WETMORE,  
"C. W. HILL."

There was an accident aboard the S. S. Hawaii last Monday while she was in port that resulted in the death of a Kanaka seaman named George. The men were at work when a block fell on the unfortunate man, fracturing his skull and breaking a leg in two different places. At the time of the accident the man was unconscious for some time, which made his companions believe he was dead. The flag on the Hawaii was placed at half mast. When Dr. W. L. Moore arrived aboard the steamer he found that the man was only unconscious, resulting from the fearful shock he had sustained. Dr. Moore attended to the man's injuries. The unfortunate man appeared on the road to recovery until Friday, when he had a relapse and died shortly afterwards.

Mr. E. D. Sparrow, of San Francisco, arrived in Hilo last Thursday by the ship Roderick Dhu. This gentleman has come to Hilo to take the business management of the Hilo Tribune.

The Oolaa mill stopped grinding for the season this week. The crop exceeded the expectations of the most sanguine. Next year's crop will be larger still.

It is always gratifying to receive testimonials for Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and when the endorsement is from a physician it is especially so. "There is no more satisfactory or effective remedy than Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy," writes Dr. R. E. Robey, physician and pharmacist, of Olney, Mo.; and as he has used the Remedy in his own family and sold it in his drug store for six years, he should certainly know. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Agents for H. I.

## TWAIN IN LONDON.

Gets That Far on His Journey Around the World

Will Remain There Six Months—Views of the Transvaal—Likes American Consuls.

SOUTHAMPTON, July 31.—Samuel L. Clemens (Mark Twain), with his wife and daughter arrived to-day from Table Bay, Cape Colony. Although he started out on his tour of the world in feeble health, being obliged often to take to his bed between the delivery of lectures, and notwithstanding an attack of illness in India, he looked the picture of health when he landed here. He has gone far and seen much in the Sandwich Islands, Australia, India and South Africa, but it was especially of affairs in the Transvaal, where his stay was coincident with the excitement over the trial of the "Reform" prisoners, that he was ready to talk. He expressed himself as feeling charmed with what he had seen in South Africa. He said:

"I consider the Transvaal the country of the future. It has a delightful climate and boundless natural wealth. I had presented to me in Johannesburg a little nugget with figures on it showing the enormous increase in the gold output. The bulk of trade there is in the hands of the English and Germans, but Americans should be able to command the lion's share of the trade in machinery, the largest portion of the machinery in the Transvaal being of American make. John Hays Hammond, the Reform leader convicted of treason, whose sentence of death was commuted, intends to bring back from the States with him \$200,000 worth. The majority of Americans in the Transvaal are engaged in mining and engineering. I think there is a great opening there for a young man acquainted with this branch of mechanics.

"The American element is comparatively small, but the mass of the Boers make no distinction between Americans and English. Indeed, all foreigners, with the exception of Germans, are referred to as English. The excitement over the Jameson raid and the subsequent trial of the reformers has subsided, but all the Reformers are agreed that the cause of political reform has been retarded a decade by the Jameson fiasco."

Mark Twain shows his humorous appreciation for the stolid qualities of the Boer character in touching up his history. He said, with his solemn and characteristic drawl:

"The flight of the children of Israel was a holiday excursion compared with the Boer Trecks. When they finally settled in the Transvaal, like the Mormons, they thought the country was so valueless that no one would ever take the trouble to disturb them. Though there is no doubt that the English preserved them from extinction at the hand of the savages, their hatred of England increased with every interference. The hand of God as they firmly believe, guided them in the wilderness of their different settlements and the English persisted in interfering in each instance.

"In my opinion the Uitlander element must overwhelmingly preponderate before they can gain political recognition, and then it can only be by peaceful means."

The traveler expressed himself as very favorably impressed with the United States Consular officials, especially Mr. Williams at Johannesburg, "whom," he added, "I count my personal friend." He added:

"I think that with the increase of commerce and the development of the country, our Government will find it important for the extension of American trade to increase the Consulates."

Asked regarding his own plans, Mr. Clemens replied that he intends to remain in England no longer than six months, and that he will spend it in some quiet spot away from London, where he intends to write a book.

## BIG CHICAGO FAILURE.

Match Combination Goes Under \$20,000,000.

CHICAGO, Aug. 3.—Moore Brothers, the promoters of the Diamond Match Company and the New York Biscuit Company, announced tonight that they had failed.

A meeting of prominent financiers and Chicago bankers was held about midnight at the residence of one of them on the South Side, and it was agreed by them to close the Chicago Stock Exchange indefinitely tomorrow at 10 a. m. These gentlemen said it was the only course for them to pursue, and that as far as they were concerned their stock was margined to a figure which would protect them. The Stock Exchange will be called to order at 10 a. m., when the failure of Moore Bros. will be announced.

The speculative value of the failure will be about \$20,000,000. It is thought by some that the adjournment of the Stock Exchange will last but a few days and that matters within that time can be straightened out in a way that will make the losses as easy as possible to bear.

## LI IN ENGLAND.

The Chinese Viceroy Arrives in London.

LONDON, August 2.—Li Hung Chang arrived at Southampton today from Havre and was received by various officials of the British Government. The distinguished Chinese visitor proceeded directly to London, where he was installed in Lord Lonsdale's magnificent mansion in Carlton House Terrace, which is to be his residence during his visit in England.

Li Hung Chang is the guest of the British Government. It is announced he will only stay three weeks in England, at the end of which time he will sail for the United States. His departure is thus planned in order to enable him to catch the steamer Empress of

China, upon which he will sail for home from Vancouver.

When Li Hung Chang landed today at Southampton a body of American sailors from the American line steamship St. Paul lined the passage from the steamer to the train.

## ANOTHER ALLEGED HEALER.

Texas People Who Were Treated by a Traveling Fraud.

DALLAS, Tex., July 30.—Since Saturday a man giving his name as August Schrader, and claiming to be a divine healer, has had this city and surrounding section much excited. He professed to heal by touch, through faith, and he treated 3,000 persons in four days for different ailments. Some reported that they had been cured. He left suddenly, leaving the following posted in his hotel:

"I am called from here, and obey my Father's will."

It is said that he will return, but it is thought that he left to keep from being exposed as a fraud. He was illiterate and offensive in appearance. He said that he had traveled all through the East, and that he fasts for forty days each year, and has walked on the water like Christ.

## MORLEY ON ARBITRATION.

He Recognizes the Gravity of the Venezuelan Situation.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—The long and elaborate article by John Morley, the late Chief Secretary for Ireland, in the Nineteenth Century, on arbitration, is attracting considerable attention. Mr. Morley contends that while the line of difference between Secretary Olney and the Marquis of Salisbury is narrow, yet one British non possumus could easily convert it into a risk of fratricidal war. He strongly believes that what is to be done must be done quickly, and dreads the result of fatalistic confidence in the wisdom of Downing street.

Mr. Morley adds that if the Foreign Office leaves arbitration alone it would be nothing of a disaster to one of the greatest causes now moving the Western world. If Lord Salisbury falls the question will be set back for many years.

## DENIALS BY BRYAN.

He Says He Has Not Promised Places to Anyone.

LINCOLN (Nebr.), August 2.—Regarding the rumor that he had promised to appoint Governor Altgeld Attorney-General in event of his election Bryan said to-night: "In order to answer once for all rumors in regard to places promised, I desire to say that I have not directly or indirectly promised any office of any kind to any person whomsoever, and shall not during the campaign promise any office of any kind to any person whomsoever."

## KRUEGER ON THE JAMESON CASE.

He Says England Has Still to Decide Who Was the True Leader.

JOHANNESBURG, August 2.—The Standard Diggers' News publishes an interview with President Krueger in which he states that he had declined to interfere in behalf of Dr. Jameson. The President pointed out that the British Government had still to decide who were the ringleaders in the Jameson raid.

## HARRITY QUITS THE GAME.

Former Democratic Chairman Out of Politics.

PHILADELPHIA, July 31.—William F. Harrity, until recently chairman of the Democratic National Committee, and for years a leader in the party councils, made the interesting announcement today that he has retired from active politics.

## VICTORIA NOT TO ABDICATE.

No Truth in the Report that She is About to Retire.

LONDON, August 1.—The rumor which for some time past has been given circulation in social circles that the Queen was about to abdicate is entirely without foundation.

## Crete's Christian Governor.

CANEA, Crete, Aug. 2.—Extreme satisfaction is felt here among Christians at the news from the Governor of Candia, whose report of their recent pillaging and burning has been replaced by Hassan Pasha, who formerly established such a satisfactory condition in the same district. This very prompt action of the Turkish authorities is a very striking proof of the good will shown by the Vali. Indeed he could not have done more or acted more promptly.

## New York Justice Dead.

NEW YORK, Aug. 2.—Justice Calvin E. Pratt of the Appellate division of the State Supreme Court died suddenly today of apoplexy, at Rochester, Mass., aged 68. Justice Pratt went from his Brooklyn home a week ago for his health, which had been poor for years, owing to a wound he received in the late war. In politics Justice Pratt was a Democrat. He had a distinguished war record and left the army with the rank of Brigadier General.

## Cleveland Situation Serious.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 2.—The labor situation in this city is again critical. One hundred and fifty non-union men went to work at the Brown Hoisting Works this morning, guarded by four companies of militia and a large force of police. A big crowd of union men was present, but no outbreak occurred. The police and soldiers kept the strikers moving.

## Massacre by Turks.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 2.—Official advices received here today say that the Cretan insurgents have attacked the Mussulman families living in the Kenouria district, and that 1,500 of the Mussulmans have been killed. The date upon which the massacre occurred is not given.

## Successor to Satolli.

ROME, July 30.—Father Martinelli, Prior General of the Augustinians, has been appointed successor to Mr. Satolli as papal delegate to the United States.

## The Testimony Of Hundreds

Who have used our "New Process" (gasoline) Stove is a guarantee that they are all we claim for them.

## WE CLAIM

That the "New Process" Stove is mechanically and artistically perfect. That our burners are the best, that no expense has been spared to make them first-class in every particular. That the stove will do the same amount of work as a wood stove and takes up much less room. That the "New Process" Stoves are the most beautiful in finish and will last longer than any other make. They are specially designed for baking and as broilers cannot be beat. Every stove has a self-regulating atmospheric tank; all drums have cast iron tops and bottoms, and cannot rust or burn out.

## WE GUARANTEE

Them to be first-class in every respect. Prices range from \$23 up. This stove is a leader. The 1896 model is greatly improved; the improvements can only be found in the "New Process" Stoves sold by us. If you need a stove this is the one you want. We make this assertion confidently, feeling assured that you will coincide with us upon inspection.

To cap the climax, it is a cool stove for warm weather. We will take great pleasure in showing these stoves to prospective buyers.

Castle & Cooke, Ltd.  
AGENTS.

CLARKE'S  
WORLD-FAMED  
Blood Mixture

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Pimples, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous.

It Cures Old Sores.  
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck.  
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Face.  
Cures Scrofula Sores.  
Cures Cancerous Ulcers.  
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.  
Cures Glandular Swellings.  
Clears the Blood from all Impure Matter.  
From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

## THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS

From All Parts of the World.

Sold in Bottles 2s. 6d., and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS AND PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. PROPRIETORS, THE LANCET AND MEDICAL COURTESY, DUNLOP COMPANY, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

Caution.—Ask for Clarke's Blood Mixture, and beware of worthless imitations or substitutes.

C. HUSTACE,  
Wholesale and Retail Grocer  
LINCOLN BLOCK, KING ST.

Family, Plantation & Ship's Stores Supplied on Short Notice.  
New Goods by every Steamer. Orders from the other Islands faithfully executed.  
TELEPHONE 118.

BOOK BINDING

AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.



A Model Plant is not complete without Electric Power, thus dispensing with small engines.

Why not generate your power from one CENTRAL Station? One generator can furnish power to your Pump, Centrifugals, Elevators, Plows, Railways and Hoists; also furnish light and power for a radius of from 15 to 26 miles.

Electric power being used saves the labor of hauling coal in your field, also water, and does away with high-priced engineers, and only have one engine to look after in your mill.

Where water power is available it costs nothing to generate Electric Power.

THE HAWAIIAN ELECTRIC COMPANY is now ready to furnish Electric Plants and Generators of all descriptions at short notice, and also has on hand a large stock of Wire, Chandeliers and Electrical Goods.

All orders will be given prompt attention, and estimates furnished for Lighting and Power Plants; also attention is given to House and Marine Wiring.

THEO. HOFFMAN, Manager.

## WE ARE GETTING

## New Goods

Every Sailing Vessel From the Coast.

And we are selling them as rapidly as they are unpacked.

We sometimes wonder where the people put them, because there is no let up to the demand;

## SECRETARY BOOK-CASES

VICTOR EXTENSION TABLES.

The nearest thing in the table line you ever saw.)

## China Closets

For wall or corner, plain or bevel plate glass.)

Came to us last week and are ready for delivery.

## FANCY PRICES

Have no place in our store. You get more than good value in anything you buy from us. Upholstering in all its branches by competent men.

## HOPP & CO.

Furniture Dealers,

CORNER KING AND BETHEL STS.

J. S. WALKER,

General Agent the Hawaiian Islands,

Royal Insurance Company,

Alliance Assurance Company, Alliance Marine and General Insurance Company.

WILHELMA OF MADDEBURG

INSURANCE COMPANY.

Sun Life Insurance Company of Canada.

Scottish Union and National Union.

Room 12, Spreckels' Block, Honolulu, H. I.



## TRANSFERRED BY TREASURER BOWEN

The Government Bonds Held by  
Education Board.

NOT COMPULSORY IN THE LAW.

Many Changes Made Among the Teachers—New Appointments Made. Transfers in Outer Districts—Miss Brewer Succeeded by Miss Stansbury

At the regular weekly meeting of the Board of Education held yesterday there were present President Cooper, Mrs. B. F. Dillingham, Mrs. Jordan, H. S. Townsend, J. F. Scott and W. A. Bowen.

After the reading of the minutes of the last meeting Minister Cooper reported the following recommendations of the teachers' committee, which were all adopted:

That Mrs. J. N. Bell be appointed to take the place left vacant by Miss Mary Atkins at Alakoa.

That David Kanewani be transferred to Kanapali with a raise of salary.

That S. W. Meheula be appointed to Molokai, Kauai, in place of B. Brightwell, transferred.

That Michael Freitas be appointed to Papaikou in place of Mary Tora.

That Keistau Mahlum be appointed to Mana, Kauai.

That William Walpo be appointed to Olowalu in place of D. Kanewani, transferred.

That Mrs. Patton be appointed to the new Halawa, Hawaii, school.

That Matthew Hoonani be appointed principal at Kipahulu in place of Rosecrans, transferred.

That Miss Lizzie McCortison be appointed to Kamalo, Molokai.

That J. C. Lenhart be appointed principal of Kalaoka school, Hawaii, and that William Lutera be appointed assistant.

That Mrs. McStay be engaged at a certain salary to take the place assigned to her.

That Miss Stansbury be appointed in the High School in place of Miss M. Brewer, resigned.

That Mrs. Rosecrans be offered a salary at Lahaina.

That T. P. Harris be transferred from Spreckelsville to the Royal School as vice principal.

That Miss Cora Henneghan be given the principalship of Maemae school, Honolulu.

That Miss Alice Winter be appointed as teacher at Ookaia, beginning with September 1st, 1896.

That Miss Tanner be given the three weeks extra leave of absence already asked for.

W. A. Bowen presented the following report of the Finance Committee in regard to the transfer of Hawaiian Government bonds by the Department of Public Instruction to the General Treasury in the Department of Finance.

"It was my purpose in referring to committee the transfer of Hawaiian Government bonds to the General Treasury, as proposed, merely to get before the Department of Public Instruction in clear, specific form an exact statement of what was being transferred.

Secretary Rodgers had prepared a schedule of the bonds in question, but the said schedule was not at hand for reference. Hence it seemed desirable to defer action until a comparison of the bonds with the schedule had taken place, and the latter thus become fully verified. This has been done. I have examined the bonds, their dates, numbers, amounts, time due, rate of interest and amounts of overdue interest, and have to state the schedule as prepared by Secretary Rodgers is correct.

"In total the bonds amount to \$14,100, and the overdue interest amounts to \$3,138, making a full amount of present transfer, suggested and recommended by Minister Cooper, of \$17,238, to which could be added, I suppose, the interest yet to accrue.

"Upon looking up our authority to make the transfer proposed, I find that the language used is not in any manner mandatory.

"Also I find no reference to compensation; hence it would seem to be entirely within our discretion whether to transfer or not.

"The possession of bonds enabled the old Board of Education to obtain benefits, such as the purchase of the Emma street property for High School, and the question arises whether the holding of the bonds may not in like manner be of some advantage to the Department. If it is impossible, then there can be no object in keeping them, and the sooner the transfer is made the better.

"Respectfully submitted,

"WILLIAM A. BOWEN."

Upon the motion of W. A. Bowen the Board voted that the bonds be surrendered at once, as explained in the report of the Finance Committee.

Board adjourned at 4 p. m.

THEY WONDERED TO SEE HIM.

"I could not move a yard without help. I can now walk for miles."

There is certainly a very sharp contrast between these two statements. When we see a person who, because of illness, is unable to move a yard without help, we do not expect to meet him on the road and on foot miles from home, soon thereafter; if indeed, we meet him at all. At least we should regard these extremes, considered as within the experience of the same man, and enclosed within a comparatively brief period of time, as something to wonder at and ask questions about. And people did wonder at and inquire about it. Many said the circumstances recalled the age of miracles, supposed to have passed forever away. The facts briefly set forth in a letter from the

man himself) are as follows. We may add that Mr. Henry Jackson is a farmer well known and respected in his district, and his case is familiar to neighbors and friends of his throughout the vicinity.

"In the early part of 1892," says Mr. Jackson, "I began to feel weak and ailing. I was low in spirits, and my bodily strength seemed to be leaving me. There was a bad and nauseous taste in my mouth; my appetite, which had always been good, failed until I had no real desire for food whatever, and after eating I had much pain at the chest and a fullness around the sides. My stomach always felt burning hot, and I had a gnawing pain at the pit of it.

"I remained in this general condition until August of the same year, when I was taken worse. My legs began to swell, and rheumatism set in all over me, more particularly in the hips and back. No local treatment had any effect upon it. It grew worse and worse, until I was no longer able to rise from my chair without assistance. In truth, I had no power over myself, and could not move a yard without help.

"I suffered so with mere pain that I could not lie in bed, and for over twelve months I never had my clothes off.

"During this time I was attended day and night, being literally unable to do anything of importance for myself. All the sleep I got was taken in naps and snatches while I was bolstered up in my usual place in an easy chair. Under the terrible strain of the pain and loss of proper rest my nerves broke down so that any uncommon event in the house or noise was more than I could bear. My heart was very bad, and thumped until I could scarcely stay in the chair and endure it.

"The doctor who had charge of my case said my condition was critical. He said that my lungs and liver were badly affected, and that I had Bright's disease of the kidneys. Still his medicine did me no good, and after attending me ten months he said he could do no more for me.

"I then got a doctor from Bolton to see me, and he held out but slender hopes of my ever getting any better. I thought the same, and so did all who saw me.

"In October, 1893, my daughter, Mrs. Dickinson, of Bolton, told me how she had been benefited by taking Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, and thought it might possibly help me. I had small faith, but there could be no harm in trying. So we sent at once to Mr. Pare, the chemist, in Fild Road, Bolton, for enough to decide whether it would do me good or not. After taking it a short time I was better. I could sleep better, and had some appetite for food, and what I ate agreed with me. This was hopeful and cheering indeed.

"I kept on with the Syrup and it acted wonderfully with me. The worst symptoms abated, and I gained strength. Soon all the water in my legs passed off, and the rheumatism troubled me but little. Still using the Syrup, my condition continued to improve in every respect, until I once more stood on my feet, and felt like a man of this world. I can now walk for miles, and have no pain. All my friends think as I do—that under the circumstances my recovery was nothing short of marvelous. You are at liberty to publish this statement, and refer any interested persons to me. (Signed) Henry Jackson, Pewett Hill Farm, Culcheth, near Warrington, October 9th, 1895."

No word of ours can add to the convincing force of Mr. Jackson's plain statement. His disease was original, and radically of the digestion. The attack was sharp and profound, and developed into the resulting conditions he so well describes. He may not have had Bright's disease, but that he was directly progressing towards that fatal malady there is no doubt. The effect of Mother Seigel's Syrup in his case only serves to show afresh its rare and remarkable power. Scarcely is so great a victory to be looked for from any medicine. Yet the facts are undeniable. We congratulate Mr. Jackson on his escape from a danger which was much more serious than even he probably imagined.

MAKING THE BLIND SEE.

Partially Successful Experiment by an Electrician.

NEW YORK, July 31.—Walter W. Felts, an electrician and inventor from California, now living in this city, is to make a determined effort to earn the million dollars offered by Charles Rouss to any one who will cure him of blindness.

Mr. Felts suggests electrical treatment by means of a primary battery of his own invention. Experiments have been made on John F. Martin, the blind young man who has consented to act as Rouss' substitute for the purpose, and the results achieved in a few days have awakened hope in the millionaire's breast. It is said that Martin is very slowly, but surely recovering the use of his eyes. Mr. Felts' theory is that with his battery he can apply electricity in such form to diseased optic nerves as to fully restore their usefulness. He claims that his battery of four cells is not subject to polarization and does not transmit impurities in the passage of the current through the brain, by which alone the optic nerves can be effectively reached. In explaining his process and apparatus to-day Mr. Felts said:

"It has rarely been believed by electricians that a perfect voltage and amperage with a steady current could be obtained with a primary battery, but I have demonstrated this. My cells are six inches by eight inches in size. The properties of the fluids in the cells are my secret, and I have not yet obtained patents on them. I cured my wife of paralysis of the nerves of the jaw, and I think I can do the same thing with the optic nerve. I used a stronger current on the jaw than I dare use with the eye, as it must pass through the brain. As yet the highest current I have given Martin has been nearly ten volts and fifteen amperes."

This process of electricity was applied to John F. Martin to-day. Martin is about twenty-six years of age. When he was led into the room it was seen that his eyes were wide open, but he was almost absolutely sightless. Nine years ago his vision began to fail, and

to-day he can distinguish a figure in strong light only as a vague shadow. Before treating the blind man, Mr. Felts attached the ends of two wires connecting with his cells to a small incandescent lamp of eight candle power, which is just half the size of the ordinary electric light. This immediately glowed with great brilliancy. Martin then sat in a chair, and two sponge remitters having been attached to the battery, were applied at either side of the head, just above and slightly forward of the ear. Martin says he felt a slight stinging feeling at the places of contact and tingling of the nerves within his head. He also said he saw flashes of light before his eyes. This, Mr. Felts argued, proved that the optic nerve was not dead, but merely paralyzed.

Each application extends over an hour, and the patient is treated twice a day. Were it possible to apply a higher amperage through the brain, Mr. Felts says he could cure Martin in two weeks. As it is he is confident the young man's sight will be restored in as many months.

To Replace the Monowai.

It is given out that the Union Steamship Company of New Zealand is having a new steamer built to replace the Monowai in the American mail service.

An order has been placed with Denny Brothers of Dumbarton for a 16-knot boat. She is to be 350 feet long, 44 feet beam and 34 feet depth of hold. She is to be fitted with all the latest appliances, and will have a gross capacity of 4,700 tons. She will have accommodations for 250 saloon and 150 steerage passengers. The company is building a number of other boats for the Australian trade.—San Francisco Examiner.

Across the Ocean in a Rowboat.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—The rowboat Fox, containing the Swedish sailors Frank Harbo and George Samuelson, who started from New York on June 6th, with the intention of rowing to Havre, France, arrived at Sicily Island today. Both the occupants of the small craft were in good health.

## WOODEN MUD

Sounds queer, but of course we mean the wooden mud and chain guards appertaining and belonging to

## "The Ladies' Tribune"

Which by the way, is not a paper or a periodical, but a BICYCLE intended for the use of ladies only, and is similar to our Model G Tribune of last season, except that the tubing is of larger diameter, and that it embodies all the improvements in detail of '96, including the

## Cycloidal Sprocket.

It would be impossible, however, to show the advantages of this sprocket on paper, nearly as clearly as they can be demonstrated by examining its actual working in connection with a chain. The object of this sprocket is to remove useless friction and cause the chain to drive as freely as the running of ball bearings. The Ladies' Tribune is made with either Hartford or Dunlop tires. They have an unsurpassed tout ensemble and the weight, complete with detachable brake and guards, 23 1/2 pounds. The price is only \$110.

We have just received a shipment of these beauties ex "Australia" and offer them for inspection.

HAWAIIAN HARDWARE CO.

AGENTS.

Have You a Horse?

IF YOU HAVE,

Dress Him Well!

OAK-TANNED : : : HAND-MADE

Harness!

Looks Well, Is Strong, and Never Wears Out.

FRED PHILP.

Fine Hand-made Harness a Specialty.

22 KING ST., HONOLULU, H. I.

Telephone 111. P. O. Box 133.



## Beauty and Purity Found in Cuticura

CUTICURA realizes the greatest of human blessings, a skin without Blemish and a Body nourished with Pure Blood.

SPEEDY CURE TREATMENT for every form of Skin, Scalp, and Blood Disease, with loss of Hair.—Warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP, gentle applications of CUTICURA Ointment, the great skin cure, and mild doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new blood purifier, Sold throughout the world. British depot: F. NEWBERRY & SONS, 1, King Edward St., London. POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Sole Proprietors, Boston, U. S. A.

## ROBERT CATTON. ENGINEER.

## Importer of Sugar Machinery

Steam Ploughs, Rails and Rolling Stock, Cast and Wrought Iron Piping, Coffee and Rice Machinery, Disintegrators, "Victoria" Cream Separators.

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE - - - Queen Street, Honolulu.

G. N. WILCOX, President. J. F. HACKFELD, Vice President. E. SCHUR, Secretary and Treasurer. T. MAY, Auditor.

## Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Co.

POST OFFICE BOX 484—MUTUAL TELEPHONE 467

We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for

## Artificial Fertilizers.

ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND:—

PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA, NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER, SALTS, ETC., ETC.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist. All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect. For further particulars apply to

DR. W. AVERDAM, Manager Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company.

## Island Visitors

TO HONOLULU!

SAVE YOUR TRAVELING EXPENSES BY PURCHASING YOUR

## Dry Goods

AT L. B. KERR'S

If you are not coming to Honolulu send for patterns and quotations. Your orders will be attended to quite as well as if you selected the articles yourself.

JUST RECEIVED: A complete assortment of French Muslins, French Chaiys, Black Alpaca, Black and Colored Cashmeres, Serges, Ribbons.

Also a fine range of Men's Suitings and Trouserings.

A Single Yard or Article at Wholesale Prices

L. B. KERR, Queen Street, Honolulu.

COPPERPLATE PRINTING.

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE CO.

RUBBER STAMPS

AT GAZETTE OFFICE.

## Metropolitan Market KING STREET.

## Choicest Meats

From Finest Herds.

J. J. WALLER, Proprietor.

Families and Shipping Supplied

ON SHORT NOTICE

AT THE

Lowest Market Prices

All Meats delivered from this market are Thoroughly Chilled immediately after killing by means of a Bell-Coleman Patent Dry Air Refrigerator. Meat so treated retains all its juicy properties and is guaranteed to keep longer after delivery than freshly-killed meat.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

Original and Only Genuine.

COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne. Vice-Chancellor SIR W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR OF CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to. See The Times, July 13, 1894.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. It is the Great Specific for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea.

The General Board of Health, London, report that it ACTS as a CHARM, and cures generally sufficient.

Dr. Gibbon, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "Two doses completely cured me of diarrhoea."

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in Neuralgia, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Rheumatism.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne rapidly cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Spasms, Colic, Palpitation, Hysteria.

Important Caution.—The Immense Sale of this Remedy has given rise to many Unscrupulous Imitations.

N. B.—Every Bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the Government Stamp the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne. Sold in bottles 1s. 1d., 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d., by all chemists.

Sole Manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, 33 Great Russel St. London, W. C.

POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED

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## REGATTA AFTER THE OLD SCHOOL.

Committee Met Yesterday and  
Perfected Plans.

### MONEY PRIZES TO BE OFFERED.

No Championship Races This Year.  
Swimming and Diving Races by  
Hawaiians—Committee to Wait on  
Business Men—Funds Necessary.

The regatta committee of the Hawaiian Rowing Association met in the office of W. C. Parke early yesterday afternoon and decided upon an outline for a program which will be perfected at a meeting to be held this afternoon, and at other meetings to come in the near future.

The committee decided first of all that the regatta should be patterned after those old time events held during the reign of King Kalakaua, this in their minds being what the people are looking for and what they will enjoy most.

The course decided on will have its beginning at a point off the Pacific Mail wharf and opposite the Boat Club houses, where lovers of aquatic sports may have a good chance to see the most exciting parts of any race—the beginning, and more particularly the end. The prizes will all be in cash, a thing that will undoubtedly tickle the feelings of many of the aspirants for honors in the field of aquatic sports. A committee will be appointed today to canvass the town to see which of the business houses are willing to give the most for the promotion of healthy and manly sports in Honolulu.

The championship races will have no place in the proposed races of September, but a year from that time they will take place with extra vim.

The committee agreed that the following races should be on the 15th of September program:

First and second class yacht races, sailing and six-paddle canoe races, swimming, diving and tub races, tug-of-war between two shore boats, whale-boat race, four-oared, three-quarter-mile straight away shell race from the fish market out into the channel, and may be one or two others.

### THE MOSQUITO'S TOOL BOX

A Subject of Contemporaneous Human Interest.

The toolbox of the mosquito, says the Detroit Tribune, is really a wonderful concern, and contains no less than six distinct instruments of torture. These include two lancets of the most delicate pattern, a spear with a double-barbed head, a needle or drill of exquisite fineness, a saw that surpasses anything made by the hands of man, and a pump whose exquisite fineness and perfect pattern make it one of the marvels of nature.

When a mosquito starts to draw blood he does so in a scientific way. Before anything further is said, "he" must be corrected, for all stinging mosquitoes are of the female gender only. She takes her double-headed spear, then, and jabs it in the flesh, then unloosens one of the lancets from her toolbox and inserts it in the wound and proceeds to cut a hole for the insertion of the delicate suction pump. If the hole is not large enough the saw is brought into action and a slit is taken out of the side.

There are about thirty varieties of mosquitoes in the United States. The eggs are long, oval objects, and are deposited on the water in masses, and stick together in such an adhesive way that you might pour tons of water over them and they would still retain their hold on one another. They assume a boat-like shape, concave about, a sort of miniature lifeboat, so constructed that no capsize can take place.

In a few days the eggs hatch and the larvae drops into the water, head downward. As the mosquito is an air-breathing insect, you would naturally think it would drown, with its head submerged in this helpless way; but nature has provided it with a curious and useful air tube, projecting from one side of the tail, so that when it wishes to breathe it lifts its tail and draws air through the special tube. Meantime it goes floating over the water, biting at all kinds of refuse with its long snapping jaws.

Next Mrs. Mosquito turns a somersault and could now pose as the skeleton woman in a dime museum, so thin and delicate is she, not to say transparent. The tail grows quickly into a double paddle, used in sculling about for a month the wings begin to grow, and Mrs. Mosquito is ready to enter the aerial stage of her existence.

### BIG 14-INCH GUN.

A Washington, D. C., correspondent writes: The greatest gun ever made in America is to be commenced soon at the Watervliet arsenal, New York.

For years the chief of ordnance of the army has been seeking permission to build a rifle of 14 inches calibre. The funds have never been forthcoming until this year, and General Flieger has at once invited bids from the Pennsylvania foundries for supplying the great steel forgings for the big weapon.

It will take at least three years before this type of gun is assembled and ready for trial, and there will have to be a thorough test of the weapon before others of like calibre are authorized. No American foundry has heretofore been called upon to furnish forgings of the magnitude required for this 14-inch gun.

### METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

By the Government Survey. Published  
Every Monday.

DAY.	RAIN.	WIND.	TEMP.	HUMID.	WIND.	TEMP.	HUMID.
Mon.	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Tue.	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Wed.	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Thu.	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Fri.	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0

Barometer corrected for temperature and elevation, but not for gravity.

### TIDES, SUN AND MOON.

DAY.	High Tide	Low Tide	High Tide	Low Tide
Mon.	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Tue.	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Wed.	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Thu.	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Fri.	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0

First quarter of moon August 13th, at 10h 30m.

The tides and moon phase are given in Standard Time. The time of sun and moon rising and setting being given for all ports in the group are in Local Time, to which the respective corrections to Standard Time applicable to each different port should be made.

The Standard Time which counts at 12h. m. (midnight) Greenwich Time, which is 5 am. p.m. of Hawaiian Standard Time.

### FOREIGN MAIL SERVICE.

Steamships will leave for and arrive from San Francisco on the following dates, till the close of 1896:

Arrive at Honolulu Leave Honolulu for  
from San Francisco San Francisco or  
or Vancouver Vancouver:  
1896. 1896.

On or About	On or About
Belgie . . . . . Aug. 15	Australia . . . . . Aug. 15
Warrimoo . . . . . Aug. 16	Rio Janeiro . . . . . Aug. 16
Monowai . . . . . Aug. 17	Alameda . . . . . Aug. 20
Belgie . . . . . Sept. 2	Gaelic . . . . . Aug. 20
Australia . . . . . Sept. 4	Miowera . . . . . Aug. 24
Rio Janeiro . . . . . Sept. 9	Doric . . . . . Sept. 15
Miowera . . . . . Sept. 16	Alameda . . . . . Sept. 17
Alameda . . . . . Sept. 24	Mariposa . . . . . Sept. 17
Peking . . . . . Sept. 28	Warrimoo . . . . . Sept. 24
Australia . . . . . Sept. 28	China . . . . . Sept. 25
Doric . . . . . Oct. 7	Australia . . . . . Oct. 3
Warrimoo . . . . . Oct. 16	Peru . . . . . Oct. 12
Mariposa . . . . . Oct. 22	Monowai . . . . . Oct. 15
Belgie . . . . . Oct. 24	Coptic . . . . . Oct. 20
Australia . . . . . Oct. 26	Australia . . . . . Oct. 28
Peru . . . . . Nov. 2	Miowera . . . . . Oct. 24
Australia . . . . . Nov. 16	Gaelic . . . . . Nov. 6
Miowera . . . . . Nov. 16	Alameda . . . . . Nov. 12
Monowai . . . . . Nov. 19	Peking . . . . . Nov. 15
Rio Janeiro . . . . . Nov. 19	Australia . . . . . Nov. 21
Gaelic . . . . . Nov. 28	Warrimoo . . . . . Nov. 24
Australia . . . . . Dec. 11	China . . . . . Dec. 2
Doric . . . . . Dec. 14	Mariposa . . . . . Dec. 10
Warrimoo . . . . . Dec. 16	Belgie . . . . . Dec. 11
Alameda . . . . . Dec. 17	Australia . . . . . Dec. 15
China . . . . . Dec. 24	Coptic . . . . . Dec. 28
	Miowera . . . . . Dec. 24

### SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

#### VESSELS EXPECTED.

Vessels from	Due.
Bkine W. H. Dimond, San Fran.	Aug. 15
O. & O. S. S. Belgic, San Fran.	Aug. 15
Ektine Irmgard, San Francisco.	Aug. 16
C. A. S. S. Warrimoo, Vancouver and Victoria.	Aug. 16
P. M. S. S. Rio de Janeiro, China and Japan.	Aug. 19
O. S. S. Alameda, Colonies.	Aug. 20
Stmr Mikie-Maru, Yokohama.	Aug. 20
Bk Albert, San Francisco.	Aug. 22
Bk S. C. Allen, San Francisco.	Aug. 22
C. A. S. S. Miowera, Colonies.	Aug. 29
C. S. S. Monowai, San Fran.	Aug. 27
O. & O. S. S. Gaelic, China and Japan.	Aug. 28
O. S. S. Australia, San Fran.	Aug. 29

#### VESSELS IN PORT.

NAVAL.  
U. S. S. Adams, Watson, Lahaina.

#### MERCHANTMEN.

(This list does not include coasters.)  
Br. bk Belmont, Ladd, Sydney, Australia.  
Haw. bk Iolani, McClure, New York.  
Ger. bk H. Hackfeld, Barber, Laysan Island.  
Am bkine Archer, Calhoun, San Francisco.  
Am schr Aloha, Dabel, San Francisco.  
Am bk Alden Besse, Potter, San Francisco.  
Am. bkine Robert Sudden, Birkholm, Newcastle.  
Am bk Harvester, Beck, Newcastle.  
Haw. bk Andrew Welch, Drew, S. F.

#### ARRIVALS.

Tuesday, Aug. 11.  
O. S. S. Australia, Honolulu, from San Francisco.  
Stmr. Waialeale, Gregory, from Kaula ports.  
Stmr. W. G. Hall, Simerson, from Maui and Hawaii ports.  
Thursday, Aug. 13.  
Haw. bk Andrew Welch, Drew, from San Francisco.  
Stmr. James Makee, Peterson, from Kapa.

#### DEPARTURES.

Tuesday, Aug. 11.  
Stmr. Claudine, Cameron, for Maui ports.  
Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Thompson, for Hanalei.  
Stmr. Iwawani, Bruhn, for Kaula ports.  
Stmr. Kaala, Thompson, for Lahaina.  
Am bkine J. M. Griffith, Arey, for Port Townsend.  
Br. bk Velocity, Martin, for Hongkong.

#### VESSELS LEAVING TODAY.

Stmr. Kaala, Thompson, for Oahu ports.  
Stmr. W. G. Hall, Simerson, for Maui and Hawaii ports at 10 a. m.

#### PASSENGERS.

Arrivals.  
From Maui and Hawaii ports, per stmr W. G. Hall, Aug. 11—Dr. F. R. Day and wife, Misses Gertrude and Alice.

Brown, Master Kenneth Brown, Jos. Marsden, R. C. Lane, G. L. Desha, J. C. Willis, Miss T. Willis, M. F. Scott, F. Waldron, Miss S. B. Judd, Miss A. E. Judd, Geo. Clark and two children, Mrs. Lundbeck, F. R. Kuroda and 71 on deck.

From San Francisco, per bk Andrew Welch, Aug. 13—A. C. Lovekin.  
Departures.  
For Kaula ports, per stmr Iwawani, Aug. 11—Father Sylvester, Father Murphy, Miss F. Ensign, Mrs. Ewart, Mrs. Buckingham and child, W. H. Rice, Kum Sun Ping, H. R. Hitchcock, R. Nagar, C. A. Doyle, J. McLellan, Jas Morse.

For Maui ports, per stmr Claudine, Aug. 11—President Dole, Miss Massey, J. Whittrac, H. Greenwald, P. Oht, wife and child, J. B. Purdy, wife and child, W. J. Forbes, D. B. Murdoch, Brother Rush, Father James, Mrs. Hillmann, Geo. C. Potter, C. W. Tryon, Rev. J. K. Joseph and daughter, Chang See (w), and child, Lay See and children, Wong See (w), Ku Tong, wife and child, Miss Pitt, Miss L. Keola, Yang Shun, Mrs. Achong and child, Miss Wong Long and Mr. and Mrs. Parmelee.

#### MARRIED.

BROWN-DICKSON—At Meanalua, on August 11th, 1896, by the Rev. H. H. Parker, Cecil Brown to Mrs. Mary K. Dickson. No cards.

CORNWELL-WALKER—In this city, August 11, 1896, at St. Andrew's Cathedral, by the Rev. J. L. Bishop, John S. Walker to Blanche Adele Cornwell.

#### DIED.

COOKE—In this city, August 11, 1896, Mrs. Juliette Montague Cooke, aged 84 years, 5 months and 30 days, funeral at 4 o'clock, August 12.

#### WHARF AND WAVE.

AT DIAMOND HEAD SIGNAL STATION, Aug. 13, 10 p. m.—The weather is clear; wind, light N. E.

The barkentine S. G. Wilder, McNeil master, arrived in San Francisco July 31st, 26½ days from Honolulu.

The bark Albert has been chartered to return to Honolulu in the Hawaiian Line, and the S. C. Allen in the Planters' Line.

The O. S. S. Australia is empty and has begun to take on sugar and other articles. She will sail for San Francisco at 4 p. m. Saturday.

The James Makee arrived from Kaula yesterday afternoon and will now be laid up for repairs, which work will take about a month. She is to be given a complete overhauling, and a new boiler in the bargain. It is now Captain Peterson's turn to sit down and smoke cigars.

The Hawaiian bark Andrew Welch, Drew master, arrived in port and hauled alongside the Nuuanu street wharf at about 8:30 o'clock last night, 21 days from San Francisco with a full cargo of general merchandise. Light winds and calm with uniformly good weather was the experience of the vessel. The Welch brought 12 mules and 2 horses.

#### Two New Island Steamers.

The new steamer built by Hall Bros. for the Hawaiian Island trade was launched at Port Blakeley Tuesday night. She is a fine vessel of about 1,600 tons burden. She will be loaded with lumber and sailed down to San Francisco, where propelling machinery will be put in her. The frame of another steamer of about 150 tons burden for Honolulu parties is being raised by Hall Bros.—Victoria Colonist, July 31.

#### Sake.

Sake is the national beverage of Japan, and until recent years was the only fermented liquor known in that empire. It is obtained by the distillation of the best kinds of rice. In appearance it resembles very pale sherry, though in taste it is somewhat acid. The best sake is white, but there are many varieties, and the poorer people in Japan have to content themselves with a turbid sort. A glass of sake is drunk at every function and ceremony of daily life; even all offerings to the gods at religious festivals, whether great or small, include a cup of sake. At the annual dinner last year of the Thirteen Club in London, in which everything was served à la Japanese, a glass of the national beverage was handed around to each guest after the feast, with an intimation that second could be had if desired. It is reported, however, that there was by no means a run on the second glass, sake seeming to be far less popular with Englishmen than with the Japanese.—Chambers' Journal.

#### Pensacola as a Training Ship.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—The Navy Department is making arrangements for fitting up the old Pensacola as a training ship of the Pacific station. This vessel is now at Mare Island. She is to be supplied with one 4-inch gun, one 6-pounder, one 3-pounder, one field gun and one machine gun. The Department has also settled the question of batteries for the Ranger and Hartford, both of which are undergoing repairs at Mare Island. The Ranger is to have an armament consisting of six 4-inch guns, four 6-pounders, one field gun and one machine gun. The Hartford's battery is to be composed of thirteen 5-inch guns, four 6-pounders and two field guns. The next Congress will be again requested to appropriate \$150,000 for the purchase of the Hartford's armament.

#### Abandoned at Sea.

MANILLA, Philippine Islands, Aug. 1.—The British ship Flora P. Stafford, Captain Smith, from Newcastle, N. S. W., for this port, was abandoned at sea April 25th, in latitude 6 N. and longitude 139 E. Four members of the crew are missing. The Flora P. Stafford was built at Blomfield, N. S. W., in 1881. She registered 1,250 tons and was owned by C. S. Smith.

## BY AUTHORITY.

### SEALED TENDERS.

Will be received at the office of the Minister of the Interior till 12 o'clock noon of August 26th, 1896, for the construction of the following buildings:

1. A 2-room school house at Hoonau, S. Kona, Hawaii.
2. A 2-room school house at the Homesteads, Honokaa, Hawaii.
3. A teacher's cottage at the Honokaa Homesteads.

Plans and specifications at the office of the Superintendent of Public Works; also those of the Hoonau school house at the office of Mr. John Paris, Kealahou, and those of the Honokaa buildings at the store of A. B. Lindsay, Honokaa.

The Minister does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any bid.

J. A. KING,  
Minister of the Interior.  
Interior Office, August 6, 1896.  
1783-3t

### TIME TABLE

Wilder's Steamship Company  
—1896—

S. S. Kinau,  
CLARKE, Commander.

Will leave Honolulu at 10 o'clock a. m., touching at Lahaina, Maalea Bay and Makena the same day; Mahukona, Kawaihae and Laupahoehoe the following day, arriving in Hilo the same afternoon.

#### LEAVE HONOLULU.

Tuesday	Aug. 18
*Friday	Aug. 28
Tuesday	Sept. 8
*Friday	Sept. 18
*Tuesday	Sept. 29
*Friday	Oct. 9
Tuesday	Oct. 20
*Friday	Oct. 30
Tuesday	Nov. 10
*Friday	Nov. 20
*Tuesday	Dec. 1
*Friday	Dec. 11
Tuesday	Dec. 22

Will call at Pohoiki, Puna, on trips marked \*

Returning, will leave Hilo at 5 o'clock a. m., touching at Lapahoehoe, Mahukona and Kawaihae the same day; Makena, Maalea Bay and Lahaina the following day, arriving at Honolulu the afternoon of Tuesdays and Fridays.

#### ARRIVE HONOLULU.

Friday	Aug. 14
Tuesday	Aug. 25
Friday	Sept. 4
Tuesday	Sept. 15
Friday	Sept. 25
Tuesday	Oct. 6
Friday	Oct. 16
Tuesday	Oct. 26
Friday	Nov. 6
Tuesday	Nov. 17
Saturday	Nov. 28
Tuesday	Dec. 8
Friday	Dec. 18
Tuesday	Dec. 29

Will call at Pohoiki, Puna, on the second trip of each month, arriving there on the morning of the day of sailing from Hilo to Honolulu.

The popular route to the volcano is via Hilo. A good carriage road the entire distance.  
Round-trip Tickets, covering all expenses, \$50.

### S. S. Claudine,

CAMERON, Commander.

Will leave Honolulu Tuesdays at 5 o'clock p. m., touching at Kahului, Hanalei, Hamae and Kipahulu, Maui. Returning, arrives at Honolulu Sunday mornings.

Will call at Nuu, Kaupo, once each month.

No freight will be received after 4 p. m. on day of sailing.

This company reserves the right to make changes in the time of departure and arrival of its steamers WITHOUT NOTICE, and it will not be responsible for any consequences arising therefrom. Consignees must be at the landings to receive their freight. This company will not hold itself responsible for freight after it has been landed.

Live stock received only at owner's risk.

This company will not be responsible for money or valuables of passengers unless placed in the care of pursers.

Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before embarking. Those failing to do so will be subject to an additional charge of twenty-five per cent.

C. L. WIGHT, President.

S. B. ROSE, Secretary.

Capt. J. A. King, Port Superintendent Honolulu, H. I., Jan. 1, 1894.

### CHAS. BREWER & CO.'S

Boston Line of Packets

The bark "AMY TURNER," W. C. Warland, Master, will sail from New York for this port on or about October 1st, 1896.

For particulars call or address

Chas. Brewer & Co.,  
27 Kilby Street, Boston, or  
O. BEEWEB & CO., LTD.,  
Agents, Honolulu.

The Kinau will be in from Maui and Hawaii ports this afternoon.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST Circuit of the Hawaiian Islands. In Probate. In the matter of the Estate of Martha J. McGowan, late of Honolulu, deceased.

The petition and accounts of the Administrator of the Estate of said deceased, wherein he asks that his accounts be examined and approved, and that a final order be made of distribution of the property remaining in his hands to the persons thereto entitled, and discharging him from all further responsibility as such Administrator.

It is ordered that MONDAY, the 14th day of September, A. D. 1896, at ten o'clock A. M., at Chambers, in the Court House, at Honolulu, be and the same hereby is appointed as the time and place for hearing said petition and accounts, and that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

Honolulu, August 13, 1896.

By the Court: P. D. KELLETT, JR., Clerk.

1783F-3ta

CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST CIRCUIT of the Hawaiian Islands. In Probate. In the matter of the Estate of Paul P. Kanoa, late of Honolulu, deceased.

The petition and accounts of the Executors of the will of said deceased, wherein they ask that their accounts be examined and approved, and that a final order be made of distribution of the property remaining in their hands to the persons thereto entitled, and discharging them from all further responsibility as such Executors.

It is ordered that Friday, the 18th day of September, A. D. 1896, at ten o'clock a. m., at Chambers, in the Court House, at Honolulu, be and the same hereby is appointed as the time and place for hearing said petition and accounts, and that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted, and why present evidence as to who are entitled to the said property.

Honolulu, Aug. 6th, 1896.

By the Court: GEORGE LUCAS, Clerk.

1783F-3ta

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE Second Circuit, Hawaiian Islands. At Chambers. In Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of Mrs. Kikilina Puu, late of Makawao, Maui, deceased intestate. Before Judge J. W. Kalua.

On reading and filing the petition of Mrs. John Leal and John Leal, of Makawao, Maui, alleging that Mrs. Kikilina Puu, of Makawao, died intestate at Makawao, Maui, on the 4th day of May, A. D. 1896, leaving property in the Hawaiian Islands necessary to be administered upon, and praying that letters of administration issue to John Leal.

It is ordered that Thursday, the 3d day of September, A. D. 1896, at 10 o'clock a. m., be and hereby is appointed for hearing said petition, in the Court Room of this Court at Wailuku, Maui, at which time and place all persons concerned may appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition should not be granted.

Dated Wailuku, H. I., August 3d, A. D. 1896. G. ARMSTRONG, Clerk of the Circuit Court of the Second Circuit.

1783F-3ta

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST Circuit of the Hawaiian Islands. In Probate. In the matter of the Estate of POOMAIKELANI, late of Honolulu, Oahu, deceased.

The petition and accounts of the Executrix of the will of said deceased, wherein she asks that her accounts be examined and approved, and that a final order be made of distribution of the property